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Fifteen Years After the Armistice

Europe, Going Back to the Old System of "Balance of Power," Is Visibly Drawing Close to Another War

By Frank H. Simonds

THE fifteenth anniversary of the Armistice of Rethondes, falling as it does almost immediately after the collapse of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, must awaken many and mournful reflections. Those who remember the hopes and aspirations which were world-wide at the moment when the "cease firing" of November 11 ended the most destructive and terrible of all wars, must view the present posture of mankind with sharp and bitter disillusionment.

Acme

Frank H. Simonds

Fifteen years after the World War Europe is visibly headed for another conflict. That hostilities will break out to-day or to-morrow is patently unlikely. Germany, whose program of territorial revision constitutes a deadly threat to the unity and security of all of her neighbors, is materially unready to carry out a program for which she is morally prepared. Those neighbors, altho materially prepared, are not as yet willing to risk the moral hazards of a preventive war.

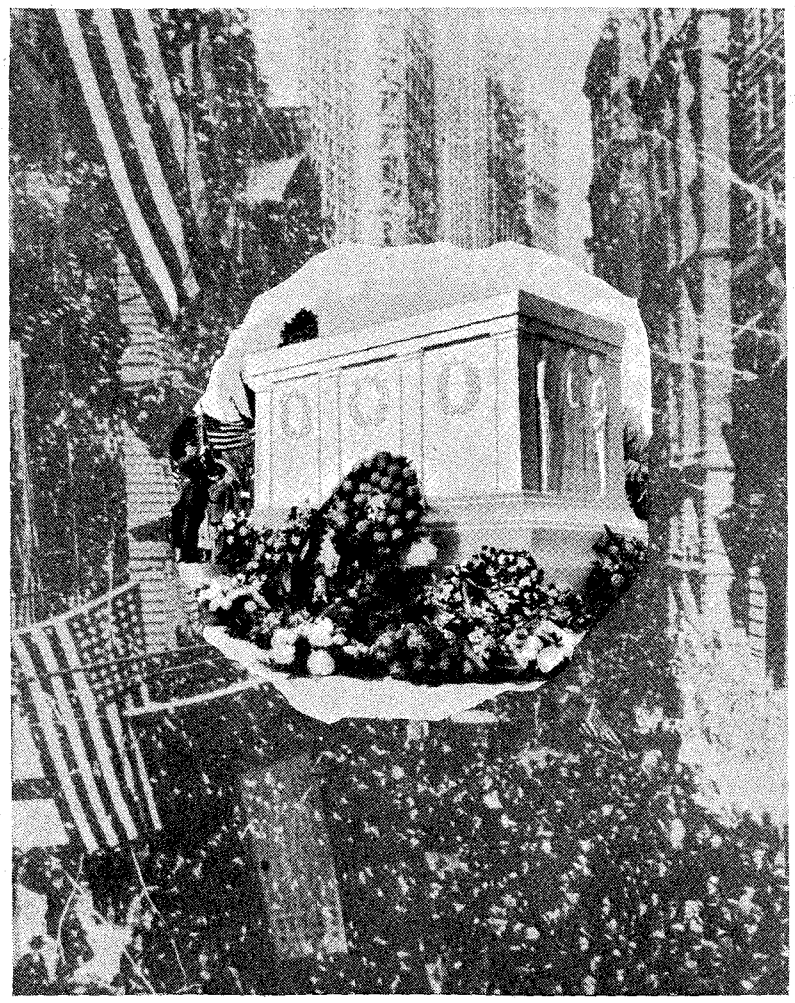
Nevertheless, the fact remains, doubly demonstrated by the Japanese adventure in Manchuria and the German phenomenon in Europe, that the League of Nations, the symbol of mankind's most ambitious attempt to promote peace by international understanding, has failed of its purpose. Europe is going back to the old system of balance of power which had prevailed prior to the American entrance into the World War, and the United States, after several experiments with international activity, is again retiring behind the Atlantic.

How then has the present situation come about, and what does it portend? These are questions which must be on every mind, and the real answer to the second must be discoverable in that to the first. Primarily, the present situation has come about because, notwithstanding all assumptions to the contrary, the World War did not, despite all the agonies and devastations it brought in its train, produce any definitive change in the nationalistic aspirations of peoples. As a consequence, once the immediate shock of the war had passed, nations reverted to their prewar mentality and policies.

Now the fact, as contrasted with the fiction that has grown up about it as a consequence, first, of war-time propaganda, and then of post-war debate, is that the World War was primarily a struggle for the balance of power. In that respect it was indistinguishable from the wars that Europe had in the past waged against Charles V, Louis XIV, and Napoleon, and when each in turn had endeavored to restore the Roman situation when the Continent was subject to a single State. Certainly William II was but a pale shade compared with any one of his three great predecessors, but the Germany of 1914 was in the same relation to Europe as the Spain of the sixteenth century and the France of the seventeenth and eighteenth.

The entente cordiale of the immediate prewar years had its origin in British, French and German apprehensions aroused by the disproportionate strength of Germany, vis-à-vis all other Powers, and the evident danger for the members of the new coalition of German purposes. On the sea Germany challenged Britain, in Morocco she had threatened France, in the Balkans, through her Austrian ally, she had blocked Russia. Moreover, once the war had broken out, the initial successes of German arms resulted in the creation of a German Mittel-Europa as fatal to European liberty as the Napoleonic system, itself.

Primarily, Britain, France and Russia had not gone to war for Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine or Serbia. These were but incidental issues; they took up arms because Germany had become for all a deadly menace, and instinctively they acted as Russia, Prussia, Austria and Britain had acted in the case of France a century before. And the only possible outcome of the war which could satisfy



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New York's celebration of Armistice Day, 1918, and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

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the Allies was the removal of the German menace, first, by virtue of military victory, and, second, as a result of the terms of the peace treaties.

But, with the collapse of Russia, the coalition against Germany became inadequate to its task and, had the United States remained neutral, only a truce could have followed general exhaustion, and by the terms of that truce Germany would have emerged, not weakened, but stronger, as Napoleon did from the various coalition wars which preceded the final struggle of 1814. When the United States entered the war, however, German defeat was assured, but neither the American people nor the American President were interested in the question of the balance of power.

That circumstance did not materially alter the nature of the peace treaty actually made with Germany, altho American opposition did prevent French annexation at the Rhine, an opposition supported by the British. But once peace had been made the fact was obvious that despite all her losses Germany was still the most powerful single State on the Continent, and once she had recovered from her immediate post-war exhaustion she would be able to challenge the decisions of the Paris Settlement, if she chose.

A Repetition

This was no more than a repetition of the situation a century before when France, after Waterloo, still remained the strongest State on the Continent. But to insure Europe against a new French adventure in hegemony the conquerors of Napoleon seated Austria in Northern Italy, Prussia on the middle Rhine, while Britain undertook the defense of the Low Countries. Russia, the remaining great Power, pledged herself to move her armies westward to act with those of her allies in case of any French attempt to revise the system of the Congress of Vienna.

For a full generation that combination, whose strength was promptly tested at Waterloo when Napoleon returned from Elba, maintained the balance of power in Europe. Thereafter, the rise first of a united Italy, and then of a German Empire, transformed the continental situation. Germany and not France became the strongest State. But Germany under Bismarck was interested not in European hegemony, but only in maintaining the gains of her three brief and victorious wars. It was only after Bismarck was gone and the twentieth century begun that German purpose joined to German power menaced European balance of power.

But after the collapse of the German military forces in 1918, what could be done to insure that Germany after the World War, as France following the Napoleonic era, should not be able again to disturb the balance of power in Europe? Patently no guaranty could be discovered unless the United States and Britain consented to guarantee the terms of the peace treaties, in the making of which they had joined, against later German demand for revision. When the United States rejected the Treaty of Versailles and Wilson's guaranty of France which went with it in the tripartite Treaty, American guaranties disappeared. When Britain rejected the Protocol of Geneva, British guaranties were removed, save as the Locarno pacts covered the status quo on the Rhine.

There remained only the possibility that France, in alliance with Poland and the Little Entente—States equally interested in preserving the status quo—could keep Germany disarmed and therefore harmless until the authority of the League was established or German resolution to revise the treaties disappeared. All French activity therefore centered in keeping Germany disarmed on the one hand and, on the other, arming the League with authority and resources to enforce peace.

By the present year, however, all chance of any successful attempt to provide the League with police power and weapons had expired in the face of immutable British and American decision not to engage their armies or navies to maintain peace through the League. The Japanese episode had finally demonstrated that the League was impotent to enforce peace. Meantime, Germany for ten years had been demanding an end to the intolerable situation in which the peace treaties had placed her as an unarmed nation surrounded by heavily armed neighbors.

But while Germany pressed for equality in armaments, she did not concomitantly offer to modify in any respect her demands for treaty revision, demands which envisaged depriving her neighbors of millions of citizens and vast areas of territory. On the contrary, with the National-Socialist victory in March, the control of the Reich passed into the hands of a violent nationalist group who made treaty revision the sole condition on which Germany would cooperate with other great Powers in maintaining peace.

Thus the arrival of Hitler promptly put an end to all hope of the establishment of peace through the League. What the Japanese episode should have disclosed, the German event made unmistakable. Neither Germany nor her neighbors would submit their nationalistic policies of revision and status quo to the League for adjustment or subordinate them to any consideration of international order. And the Disarmament Conference collapsed automatically because instead of serving as a place for cooperation in the name of international order it became a battle-ground for the advocates of rival and conflicting nationalistic programs.

With the collapse of the Disarmament Conference and the parallel elimination of the League of Nations as a decisive factor, the European situation at last becomes clear. The German program of treaty revision plus the further purpose to include the Germans of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia within the Reich, would restore that Mittel-Europa of the war period in its major details. It would establish a Germany of upwards of 75,000,000 of inhabitants in the heart of Europe. That Germany could at will recover the Polish Corridor and Upper Silesia from Poland. As a consequence, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia would become but economic servants and political vassals of the Greater Germany. Then, Germany could deal with Italy and with France, the former at Trieste barring the German path to the Mediterranean, and the latter at Metz and Strasbourg guarding the iron deposits of Lorraine which were among the major details in German economic development after 1871.

To Guard the Rhine

In a word, now that the hope of peace by the League method has been removed, what remains is the necessity for the European States which feel themselves menaced by German purpose to draw together, as France, Russia and Britain did before 1914, in a new coalition designed to achieve the objective of the old, which was the preservation of the balance of power in Europe. Such a coalition, too, made up of France, Belgium, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia is at the moment, given Germany's relative disarmament, adequate for the task of mounting guard on the Rhine, the Vistula and the Middle Danube.

But this superiority in power is only temporary. Germany will now arm, and at a certain point her armament will reach a point where she can challenge her neighbors collectively or severally. But before that moment arrives, and as it approaches, these neighbors will be irresistibly driven to anticipate an inevitable blow. Europe then faces two possibilities, a long period of uneasy peace, while Germany prepares, or a brief span of similarly restless truce eventually broken by a swift and general attack upon

(Continued on page 39)

THIS ARMY STILL MARCHES
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

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Open Warfare on the New Deal

As the Political Truce Ends, the Government Turns to Answer Critics of the New Deal, and to Demonstrate the Effectiveness of the Recovery Program

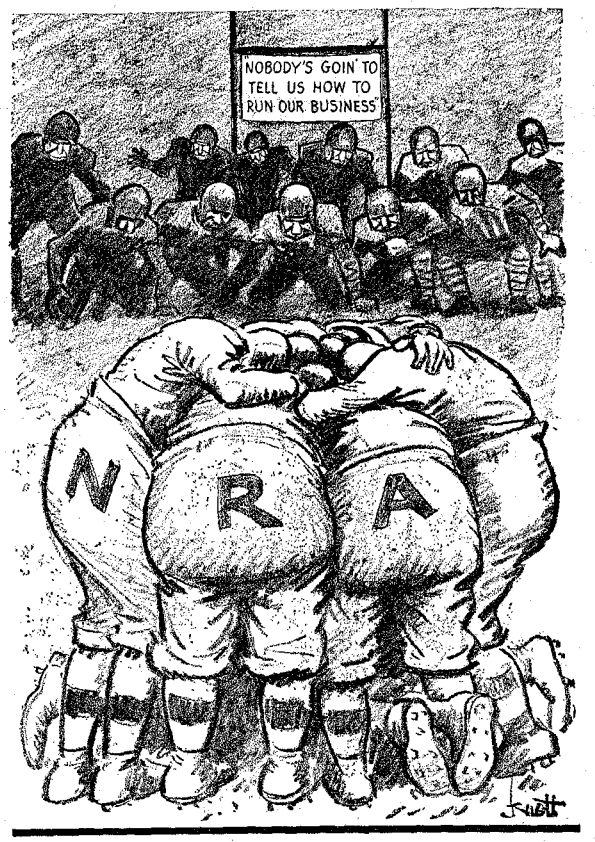
THE political truce has ended, with the New Deal but nine months old and the NRA less than five. The Government must turn from administrative details to meet an attack on its plans and policies all along the line. The Republican party charges broken pledges and puts the NRA in the forefront as a political issue. William Randolph Hearst has come out in all his papers against the NRA as a menace to our rights, a danger to our ideals, "a handicap to recovery, and a detriment to the public welfare."

Alfred E. Smith talks about the "heavy, cold, clammy hand of bureaucracy" and welcomes the probability that important test cases will soon come up to the Supreme Court. A let-down in business activity is seized upon by conservative critics as proof that the Administration, in the words of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "mires recovery in the bog of a social revolution." The disappointed farmers continue their clamors.

In the meantime, constructive suggestions to meet criticism of the NRA machinery have come from Gerard Swope in the shape of a plan for the super-organization of industry into a real and permanent partnership with the Government.

And the labor troubles of the Administration seem to be lessening with President Roosevelt's final settlement of the long drawn-out "captive mines" controversy.

The New Deal is at a critical turning point. All the Washington correspondents enlarge on this. The President and his lieutenants are quite aware, says Ashmun Brown, of the Providence *Journal*, that the NRA is far less popular than it was a short time ago. They admit, agrees Franklyn Waltman, Jr., in the Washington *Post*, that "the nation is becoming discouraged over the failure to achieve tangible results in the way of increased prices and sharp reduction of unemployment."



WHAT'S THE NEXT PLAY GOING TO BE?
—Knott in the Dallas *News*

Behind Schedule

There is a keen consciousness in Administration circles, reports Theodore C. Wallen in the New York *Herald Tribune*, that "the national recovery program is considerably behind schedule, with none of its major parts clicking according to plan." And the Administration has eight weeks only before Congress meets, with members of both parties eager to ask an accounting of the results of the President's virtual dictatorship. Mr. Wallen has listed a few of the things that the Administration must be worrying over. There is resentment against the NRA for restricting business activities without meeting full expectations in the way of increased purchasing power and decreased unemployment. There is the inability of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to put farm prices where the farmers want them. There is the realization that the monetary policy has failed to satisfy either inflationists or anti-inflationists while it keeps business in a state of uncertainty as to what will happen next.

Naturally, figures showing business conditions have been used by both friends and critics of the NRA, starting a veritable statistical battle. The last Federal Reserve Board *Bulletin* called attention to the decline in business activity for the last two months, commenting that it "has come in large measure in the industries in which expansion had previously been most rapid. It has also been marked in industries in which processing taxes or codes have become effective recently." To which General Johnson promptly answered that with the exception of steel "every report we have received from major industries shows a definite upward trend." President Roosevelt himself has told the press that he thought things were going on fairly well, and he called attention to figures showing wage increases in August and September largely due to the NRA, and prices working well up above springtime levels in September, and then receding, but in almost all cases keeping above the low points of the year. The recessions from peak prices and also from record activity in the summer are attributed to speculation and the natural reaction from a too rapid increase in industrial activity.

Without taking sides too definitely, financial papers in New York agree that undoubtedly there has been enough of a reaction to cause disappointment. The New York *Journal of Commerce* finds this unfortunate because it tends to weaken public confidence in the NRA. But it is inclined to attribute the recent decline largely to the reaction from the excessive stimulation of industry in the spring and summer. And so "there is no ground for believing that it will necessarily go much further or prove long protracted."

Reform and Recovery

Many conservative critics of the Administration have a feeling that the Government has allowed its zeal for reform to deaden its desire for recovery. The Boston *Herald* puts it this way: "The New Deal has outstripped recovery. Worse than that, it has actually driven recovery back."

But the Springfield *Republican* reminds us that court actions could put an end to the New Deal, or Congress could repeal recovery laws in January, or the President could end the experiment any day by a proclamation. Would this make the critics happy? *The Republican* doubts it—"already important interests covering industry, labor and social well-being are being adjusted to the new conditions. It would make them reel; it would make the country's head swim to read that the President had suddenly exercised his power to chloroform NRA."

The economic housecleaning, in the opinion of the New York *World-Telegram*, is likely to be more significant than the emergency work in the recovery plan.

And, it should be noted, Gerard Swope's plan was introduced by him with these words: "It is highly desirable that much of the great adventure of the National Industrial Recovery Act be made permanent."

General Johnson, it will be remembered, is to tour the country to revive popular faith in the NRA. And then there is President Roosevelt. As Frank R. Kent recalls in the Baltimore *Sun*, Mr. Roosevelt is "one of the best political strategists who ever occupied the White House." And "while the public has lost some of its ardor for what he is doing, and is beginning to fear that it may not be a complete success, Mr. Roosevelt, personally, seems as popular as ever."

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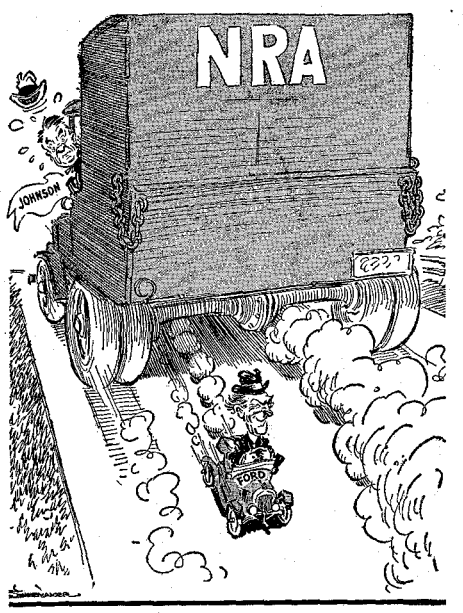
The NRA-Ford Controversy

Called the First Major Challenge, the Situation Relaxed When One Main Point at Issue Dissolved

More sorrow than anger was registered on editorial pages last week when the NRA-Ford controversy flared into a sharp exchange of statements by Ford Company officials and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator.

With the expectation of an early showdown, editors lined up for and against the manufacturer as he stood his ground in what was called the first major challenge to the authority of the NRA. But the tension did not last long. The situation relaxed somewhat when it developed that at least one of the main points at issue was not an issue at all. But the final outcome remained in doubt.



IT LOOKS LIKE ANOTHER FORD JOKE

—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*

The flare-up between General Johnson and the Ford Company came about as a result of the company's failure to sign the automobile code and to fly the Blue Eagle. It was followed by a ruling from the White House that the terms of the National Recovery Act forbid government purchase of Ford cars or any other product manufactured by concerns which have not signed the NRA.

The Administration took this stand pending a decision by Controller-General McCarl on the claim of a Ford dealer that he should not be denied a government contract since he himself was operating under NRA and had submitted the lowest bid.

Two points stood out in the controversy. One was whether the manufacturer would comply with the NRA code by filing wage and hour data with the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. After several days of uncertainty it was announced that the company had agreed to do this. The other point was whether the company would recognize the right of collective bargaining as provided by the code.

Before the company announced that it would file the wage and hour data, General Johnson said that "the case would be given the Department of Justice for prosecution."

"The stand taken by Johnson," the Associated Press explained, "was that there had to be an end to uncertainty as to whether Ford was, or was not, complying; that it was impossible for the Government to be taking Blue Eagles out of the windows of a beauty parlor, and at the same time allowing an industrialist of the national importance of Ford to pursue a course outside NRA."

To General Johnson's statement, the Ford Company made a quick rejoinder:

"Mr. Johnson's vocabulary has got him down again. Before assuming the airs of a dictator, he should fortify himself with evidence that Henry Ford has refused compliance with government requirements. The public has known the Ford Motor Company for thirty years and is not dependent on Mr. Johnson for information concerning it.

"It is an act of injustice for Mr. Johnson to intimate that any refusal has been made of any proper demand on the Ford Motor Company, especially since Mr. Johnson knows that even his original signers have not yet had time to file the reports which he charges this company with refusing. We suggest a code of fair publicity for Mr. Johnson's interviews."

Two editorials showed the division of press opinion in the Ford case. The Detroit *Free Press* said:

"What General Johnson is doing is a striking exemplification of the vicious nature of the whole boycott idea, and, if the NRA can not be put over without adopting it, then the NRA is far from being the benign plan it was supposed to be.

"If it can be furthered without resort to boycott or threat of it, then the quicker the Government goes into reverse the better. Incidentally, it should remember that America cordially detests the boycott, and that its people are more likely to rally to the support of a victim of its application by the Government than to the support of the Government."

But the opposite view was taken by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, which pointed out that—

"For the Government deliberately to pour millions into the coffers of a corporation laboring to thwart the Government's keystone policy would be an affront to every manufacturer who complies with a recovery code and to every consumer who looks for a Blue Eagle before spending his own money."

North Carolina and *The Digest*

Of all the States that have voted on the Eighteenth Amendment so far, a peculiar interest was attached to the result in North Carolina on November 7.

Kansas and North Carolina, it will be recalled, were the only dry States in THE LITERARY DIGEST'S 1932 Prohibition Poll, which enlightened the politicians and paved the way for the wet planks adopted by both national parties at the June conventions.

Kansas is yet to be heard from. The result in North Carolina will be examined in a future issue of THE DIGEST. Meanwhile, a passing interest attaches to the following pre-convention editorial in the Raleigh *News and Observer,* and the letter of comment from one of its readers:

Digest Poll Vindicated

"Florida is the latest to join the procession of States in voting for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Last week it was Virginia. The results in these two Southern States as well as in . . . other States raise an interesting question as to the accuracy of the LITERARY DIGEST poll, which was taken in the spring of 1932.

"THE LITERARY DIGEST showed only two States casting less than a majority for repeal. These were North Carolina and Kansas. Will it turn out that way? Will these two States form the exception to the rule? If so, then it will be another argument for letting THE LITERARY DIGEST conduct National elections, thus saving the States the cost."

Altho that was a handsome acknowledgment, especially from a newspaper of dry traditions, one of *The News and Observer's* readers, evidently anticipating a wet convention, took up the cudgels in still further championship of DIGEST accuracy. Here is his letter:

Digest Prohibition Poll

"To the Editor: Your editorial of October 12, 'DIGEST Poll Vindicated,' may mislead voters of the State in their expectations of the November 7 results and do an injustice to THE LITERARY DIGEST'S accuracy record. It should be noted that the DIGEST wet and dry poll of eighteen months ago showed sentiment at that time, and it has been disclosed that decidedly wet gains have been made in all States which have already voted on the repeal issue as compared with the DIGEST poll. It is true that a well-balanced ratio of the poll to the actual vote of this year has been maintained.

The New York vote was much wetter this year than the poll of a year and a half ago. The poll showed Florida decidedly wet; the vote this week much wetter. The poll showed North Carolina slightly dry. If the wet tendency prevailing in the other States obtains in North Carolina next month it will result in about a three-to-two majority for repeal. "SAMUEL T. MEARES.
"La Grange, N. C."

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The Federal Government and High Salaries

Recent Developments Have Made It Clear That Restrictive Measures Are Contemplated to Limit the Enormous Emoluments Characteristic of the Past

THE question of how far the Federal Government will go to bring about reductions in enormous salaries paid by corporations has stirred editorial speculation and controversy.

That definite steps will be taken to prohibit "excessive unconscionable" salaries has been accepted as certain in view of recent developments in Washington. The only doubt seemed to be as to what form the restrictive measures will take. This probably will be decided when President Roosevelt receives the data now being compiled by investigators. In any case, it is generally acknowledged that the day of the $1,000,000 bonus and the $250,000 salary is over.

The Federal Trade Commission has sent a questionnaire to 2,000 corporations engaged in interstate commerce, listed on the New York Stock Exchange or the Curb market and having capital and assets of more than $1,000,000. They were asked to report salaries, bonuses, commissions and fees paid to their executives.

Similar information is to be gathered in the fields touched by the Federal Power Commission, the Federal Reserve Board and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

A Heavy Levy

The inquiries have "the wholehearted support of President Roosevelt," according to Albert L. Warner, Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "and the information gathered will supply ground for Presidential recommendations if he decides finally to go ahead.

"The principal medium for action thus far set before the White House is the rearrangement of the corporation tax so as to place a punitively heavy levy upon those companies which persist in paying extremely large salaries, bonuses or commissions to officers or executives."

Regarding the "princely salary and the regal bonus for business management," which, according to L. H. Robbins in the New York *Times*, "are fairly new in the world"—

"They came in after the McKinley era, along with consolidations and the expansion of business to national scope. A century ago the president of a now great New York bank received $2,000 a year. A generation ago the bank president who got $25,000 was doing well. Observers present to-day can remember when $5,000 a year in almost any calling was eminence.

"By comparison, a New Yorker when chairman of a bank got in one year a salary of $75,000 from the bank, plus $25,000 from affiliates of the bank, plus $1,160,000 in bonus checks, a year's total of $1,700,000. Another former executive of a New York bank had a retirement allowance of $100,000 a year, but voluntarily gave it up last week. Bank heads whose yearly pay reaches that figure are common.

"The general counsel of a great express company in 1900 drew $12,000 a year, which was deemed a terrific salary in those days. The president of one of the most important industrial companies in 1910 received $17,500. Heads of certain important industrials to-day are said to get $75,000 or better."

By 1929, according to Mr. Robbins, "there had grown up in the United States a new and resplendent class of workers whose emoluments exceeded those of most great owners of earlier days. There were $50,000 men enough in the country to make a fair-sized army, and $100,000 men enough to officer it."

That was the year that Eugene R. Grace, head of Bethlehem Steel, got a bonus of $1,623,753 "and a salary of $12,000 besides."

AT LEAST THE REST OF US MIGHT SHOW OUR SYMPATHY

—Carlisle in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*

Just what Washington has in mind concerning the superlatively salaried folk is not clear, one reads, but "it is suggested that the purposes may be:

"(1) To find out whether high salaries at the top tend to curtail wages at the bottom; (2) whether, in the case of public utilities, heavy-salary expenditures tend to maintain high rates to the consumers; (3) whether the investment public should not be informed to what extent funds of the corporations are paid out in excessive salaries, and (4) whether the Government is losing large sums in taxes by the payment of excessive salaries by corporations that have reported no net income for taxation."

Seeds of Revolution

"In times of prosperity such evidences of prodigality may be glossed over," said the Hartford *Courant*, "but in times of depression they sink in and sow more seeds of social revolution than can ever be sown by soap-box orators of communistic persuasion."

"The facts show that the time has come for the Government to take a hand in seeing that corporations are managed with a view to serving the public interest," added the Raleigh *News and Observer*.

Not all papers agreed with these views.

"Enterprises which must borrow from the Government to meet fixed charges surrender a certain amount of self-determination in the matter of private salaries," in the view of the Washington *Evening Star*, "but the line should be strictly drawn and government regulation not extended to the prohibition of what somebody may consider to be an 'excessive' salary."

Here is a point raised by the Manchester *Union:*

"A high-salaried, efficient executive is a cheaper investment for an institution than one less efficient for less remuneration. And right here is the rub. Can we get the highest efficiency if the maximum level of salaries is standardized by a rule-and-thumb regulation?"

"Can the Government really teach private business how to manage its private finances?" was the question put by David Lawrence in *The United States News*, pointing out that the Government "is running in the red at a rate that may exceed $3,000,000,000 by the end of the present fiscal year."

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At the Observation Post

Professor Warren's Book, "Prices," Suggests an Answer to the Riddle of the President's Gold Program—Wild Inflation Improbable, Agrees Professor Seligman

LOW visibility still obscures the path by which the Administration has lately set out toward its goal of higher prices. Only two gentlemen are supposed to see it clearly—namely, Profs. George F. Warren, of Cornell, and James Harvey Rogers, of Yale. By general assumption Professor Warren, for some months an intimate adviser of the President on currency problems, is the guide in the lead. To him is being credited the policy of bidding up the price of gold preparatory to establishing a managed currency. The question of the hour, therefore, is why did he pick this particular trail out of the monetary wilderness and how sure is he that it will not dwindle into a squirrel track and run up a tree.

Possibly with the fate of Professor Moley in mind he has shown little disposition to take the public into his confidence. But a clue to the working of his thought, and hence to the logic behind the President's program, may be gleaned from a book entitled, "Prices," recently published by John Wiley and Sons, on which Professor Warren collaborated with his Cornell colleague, Prof. Frank A. Pearson. If any doubt exists that Professor Warren is at least one of the gods behind the machine of our present venture in the gold market, this book should settle it.

A Stable Measure

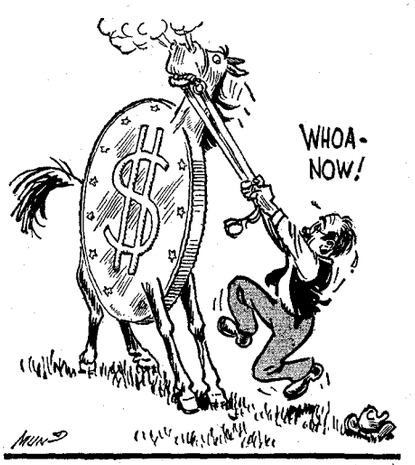
Especially significant is the final chapter on prices in the United States following the suspension of the gold standard. Here it is said: "Each country should revalue its currency on such a basis as to restore the balance in its internal price, tax and debt structure, and enough to start employment. No international considerations should be allowed to interfere with this procedure." Also: "It is time that a stable measure of value be adopted rather than continue to have human relationships subject to the supply of and demand for a single commodity (gold). . . . One of the simplest methods is to have the gold kept in the Treasury in bars and vary the amount of gold in the dollar with variations in the average price-level for commodities."

Patently, the author of these sentences and the President see eye to eye. They bear out the soft impeachment of Professor Warren as our monetary mentor.

If a layman may be permitted to judge, his findings in brief are these:

Cassel, the famous Swedish economist, was right. When currencies are pegged to gold the monetary supply of gold in the world determines prices. If prices are to remain stable over any considerable period of time this supply must increase in the same ratio as the production of other commodities. But the world production of other commodities increases normally at a very uniform rate of about 3.15 per cent. a year. Gold production, on the other hand, is very irregular, depending on accidental discoveries. Its supply for monetary purposes is further influenced by vagaries of national policy. Hence, much of the dislocation of the price structure and the misery and despair it brings.

Stable prices are a prime essential of economic health. "If a country has become adjusted to any price-level, that is the basis



MANAGEABLE?

—Mun in *The Jersey Journal*

at which stabilization should occur." The United States had become adjusted to the price-level prevailing in 1926. It had established a fair balance then between debtor and creditor. The immediate problem is to return it to that level.

This may be done by restoring the dollar of 1926. As the value of gold has risen precipitously since that year the dollar should be correspondingly cheapened in terms of gold. The mere abandonment of gold redemption has not accomplished this in sufficient degree. The Government should deliberately depress the dollar further by bidding up the price of gold.

But when the sought-for level has been attained a second problem arises. The level must be maintained, and this can not be done if the dollar is again pegged to gold even at the lower ratio. Gold will again fluctuate in value and we shall invite the experience of France with her devaluated gold franc.

Yet Dr. Warren believes that "gold is better than a less stable measure," that "uncontrolled paper is often, but not always, worse than gold." He thinks "the time may come when a paper money, the amount of which is controlled by law, will make a good permanent currency, but a currency redeemable in gold or gold and silver and definitely controlled by law is probably better adapted to the present state of economic knowledge and political stability."

So what he appears to favor is Irving Fisher's "compensated dollar." It is Professor Fisher's proposal that "the gold dollar shall cease to be a constant weight of gold with a variable purchasing power, and shall become a variable weight of gold with a purchasing power as nearly constant as possible."

"This," writes Professor Warren, "is sometimes called a rubber dollar by persons who do not understand it. The dollar has to be rubber as to either weight or value. It can not have both its weight and its value fixed. This proposal lets the weight rather than the value vary. It is like substituting a fixed yard for measuring length instead of using the distance from the king's nose to the end of his thumb."

Such a summary of the Warren philosophy may help enlighten the reader respecting the President's methods and intentions. It has no other purpose. Needless to say, there is violent disagreement with both his premises and conclusion on the part of savants quite as eminent in the same line as Mr. Roosevelt's consultant. The banking fraternity is at least privately contemptuous. Let the battle rage, the more so since the rest of us can have an inkling of what it is all about.

* * *

Somewhat apropos of the above discussion, Dr. E. R. A. Seligman, professor emeritus of Columbia, has anounced his belief that any fear of uncontrolled inflation in this country is "in large part groundless." Repeal, he argues in an article in the current issue of *The Independent Journal*, will bring into the Treasury more than $1,000,000,000 of revenue (he is the dean of tax experts), and wipe out the national deficit, "the real urge toward inflation."

Without reference to repeal, Dr. Warren gives us like assurance. He says in his book: "The only cases of wild inflation have come after governmental bankruptcy. During the American and French Revolutions, both countries inflated until the money was 'not worth a Continental.' Similar inflation occurred during the German Revolution and their attempts to pay reparations—Russia is in a revolutionary period and has had violent inflations . . .

"The United States has suspended gold payments four times, but even in the Civil War, did not have wild inflation . . . The worst inflation that has occurred since the Revolutionary War was on a gold basis in 1920, when prices averaged 226.

"There is no serious danger of wild inflation except following a revolution."

W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Dr. Margaret Mead, assistant curator of ethnology, of New York's Museum of Natural History, has just returned with her husband from a two-year expedition to New Guinea where she has been engaged in research on primitive social customs. Her newest studies will supplement two previously published works of this distinguished thirty-one-year-old woman—"Coming of Age in Samoa" and "Growing up in New Guinea." Her chief hobby outside of her job is the theater.

Wide World

Frederick W. Goudy, at sixty-eight, is known as the greatest living designer of types and the most prolific in the world's history. Altogether he has created eighty-seven different fonts of type. Until he was thirty-five he was an obscure bookkeeper. His wife Bertha Goudy is his chief collaborator. Together they maintain the thirty-year-old Village Press at Marlborough-on-the-Hudson, one of the few private presses still in existence.

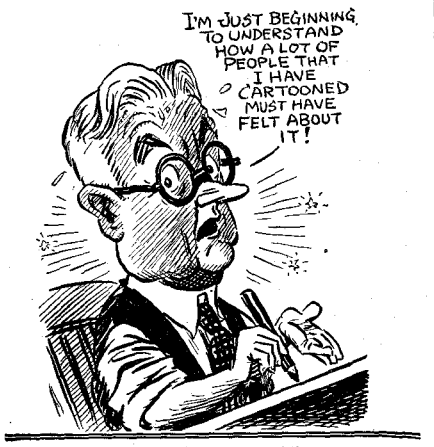
Wide World

Osgood Perkins, versatile and distinguished actor, now appearing in the Theatre Guild's production of Molière's "School for Husbands," was ten years out of Harvard ('14), and had been with an ambulance corps, a second lieutenant in France, in the shoe business, advertising and importing before he took to the stage. Typed at first as a "hard guy," he has since appeared in an amazing variety of rôles, and recently surprized New York theatergoers with his abilities as a ballet dancer.

Robert H. Gore, Governor of Porto Rico, has experienced stormy political weather since his inaugural last July, at which time he opposed birth control, and created a sensation by coming out for cock fighting. Touchy Latins thought this a little too ingratiating. Students took up collections to buy him "Carreno's Manual," the Spanish Emily Post, and bombed his home. He is a bald, jovial, Florida newspaper publisher, and has long been a Roosevelt supporter.

Acme

Cartoonists
As They See Themselves



A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Edmund Waller Gale—Born December 28, 1884, in Kentucky, but have lived in Los Angeles so long that it is impossible to make any one out here in "God's Country" believe it. (Only other treason to California was two years in New York drawing a comic strip in 1915-16.)

Had "beginner's luck" in landing on the front page of the long-since deceased Los Angeles *Evening News* on very first try for a job as cartoonist in 1906—that probably being one reason *The News* is deceased. Joined the art staff of the Los Angeles *Times* in 1908. *Times* cartoonist since 1918, and in 1922, was back at starting-point, on the front page again.

Tall, gray-haired, no college education, only non-public speaker in America, and married to the same wife for twenty-two years. Hobbies —twelve-year-old daughter Phoebe, reading and backyard gardening. What! No bridge or golf?!!

[*A cartoon by Mr. Gale appears on page 38.*]

Oscar of the Waldorf-Astoria has achieved world-wide affection and esteem as America's premier maître d'hôtel. He was born in Switzerland, came here in 1883, and applied for naturalization papers an hour after his arrival. Oscar's positions have always been administrative or managerial and, contrary to general opinion, he never was a chef. His last name, which few know, is Tschirky. Now sixty-seven, he recently served his largest banquet—for more than 3,000. Oscar has frequently been decorated by visiting monarchs. His favorite dish is boiled beef with cabbage and a boiled potato, served with fresh horse radish.

Mrs. Tobe C. Davis, fashion expert, carved her own niche in a New York department store, and is the first person to be designated as a "stylist." So keen was her instinct for sensing coming fashions that she branched out on her own six years ago under the trade name Tobé. More than one hundred stores now subscribe to her weekly fashion newsletter on women's and children's wear. Her income runs into six figures, but she limits her clientele, one store to a city, and boasts of never having solicited an account. To keep up in her job, she commutes between New York and Paris, and has made over fifty ocean crossings.

John Charles Thomas, entering this year's forces of the Metropolitan Opera, hails from a small Pennsylvania town. His father was a Methodist minister. He began the study of medicine, but after winning a scholarship at the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore, he saw he was destined for a career in music. With a rare barytone voice, he rose to leading positions in such light operas as "Maytime" and "Apple Blossoms." His progress to grand opera was rapid, and his career in this higher field began in the Royal Opera House in Brussels. Covent Garden in London, Berlin and Vienna called him for guest appearances. For several past years he has been heard in concert, opera, and radio programs in America. He is one of the most popular recitalists in this country.

What's the Name, Please?

Aydelotte — president, Swarthmore College — "*Aydelotte,* with dollars, can *aid a lot* of scholars."

Beury—president, Temple University (Philadelphia)—not *bu* as in *Buick,* but *berry,* "like any old kind of berry."

Daugette—president, Alabama State Teachers College— just *daw-get′,* not *daw-jet′.*

Farrand—president, Cornell University—accent first syllable, with *a* as in *fat.*

Guerry — president, University of Chattanooga — pronounced *gerry,* with *g* of *get.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Radio's Effort to Have Reporters Admitted to the Correspondents' Gallery Has Run Afoul of a Long-Standing Rule and Revived Press-Air Feud

IN the development of the new order in Washington is a rising issue between the press and the radio. On the ground of radio encroachment of the news field, the press is resisting an application of the Columbia Broadcasting System for access to the Congressional press galleries. On the decision in this test case may rest the whole question whether the newcomer radio is to share the privileges of the press in the news-gathering facilities of the Federal Government.

First to have to meet the issue will be the Standing Committee of Correspondents. This is a group of reporters selected by the press gallery membership. In conjunction with two officers of Congress, this committee administers the rules of the press galleries. Its chief responsibility is to pass on applications for admittance.

The rules are rigid. No reporter is eligible who can not truthfully subscribe to the statement: "My chief attention is given to, and my principal earned income is obtained from, daily telegraphic correspondence for the daily newspaper or newspapers in whose behalf this application is made."

In the face of this long-standing rule, before which many a distinguished part-time newspaper man has fallen, the Columbia application is as good as rejected upon presentation. The broadcasting company is proceeding, however, with an eye to carrying the case to Congress itself, or, in a sense, to the people.

Through the people's representatives in Congress, Columbia would force a showdown on the question whether the country is to give to the press preference over the radio in the dissemination of news.

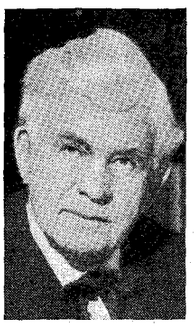
Whether the case ever gets to the floors of Congress will depend on the Speaker of the House and the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules. The Speaker is Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois; the Rules chairman, Senator Copeland, of New York, both Democrats, both press-and-radio conscious, with the Senator-Doctor owing much of his vote-getting power to his almost daily health talks through the mediums of both the press and the radio.

The Press Bristles

Newspapers in various parts of the country, becoming aware of the issue, are bringing pressure on the Standing Committee of Correspondents to spurn radio's knock at the door. The press, or much of it, having just gotten over its early worries about radio advertising, bristles at the thought of radio men taking seats in the press galleries. It is not so much because of the ever-present problem of crowding its own workmen in the necessarily limited space, and not so much because of the press gallery's jealousy of its own strict standards. Nor is it because of any peculiar power or spell of the Columbia Broadcasting System. It is the fundamental question of Press vs. Radio. Many publishers see it as a long-enduring issue, and regard the press gallery as the gateway.

Once radio enters into the Congressional press galleries, in this view, then the bars are down, the precedent has been set, and radio is on an even footing with the press.

The case for radio is in the hands of Columbia for the moment. The National Broadcasting Company, the other national system, has made no application. Were



© Acme

Speaker Rainey Senator Copeland

THEIR DECISIONS MAY OPEN WAY

Columbia to succeed, National would expect like privileges. On the staffs of both companies for years have been newspaper men trained to discuss news trends periodically in a chatty and interpretative way. Once a week, sometimes oftener, these men have gone on the air over their "parallel" systems, treating the outstanding events of the moment.

Radio Reporters

Just as the newspapers send trained journalists to report national conventions in this country, international conferences in Europe and leading public events, so have the radio companies sent their reporters. But the radio men were something less than spot-news reporters in their periodic national broadcasts from Washington. The N.B.C. called it "Back of the News"; Columbia, "The Political Situation." Occational broadcasts from Washington. The correspondents to substitute for their own men. In this, the newspapers saw no encroachment. The objections have developed in its evolution.

The daily spot-news radio broadcast is an outgrowth of the air report of major political and sporting events. The number of spot-news broadcasts, many of them largely local, has grown. The interpretative talkers on the national hookups have yielded to the demand for up-to-the-minute bulletins, at least as the basis of their talks.

When the President traveled to Hyde Park, the radio companies sent along their own reporters. When he went up the Atlantic coast in a sailboat, radio men trailed in boats with representatives of the press. When he rode in the streets of Chicago, radio men trailed in their own cars.

These radio men were experienced reporters, who took copy like the other newspaper men, and telephoned or telegraphed bulletins to convenient points in their radio systems. In this way they got around the Associated Press and United Press injunctions against diversion of their reports by radio, except by special permission.

It is in the development of its news broadcast system that the Columbia company has made application to enter three reporters in the press galleries. As in "covering" a Presidential trip, the radio men would not broadcast from the scene. Instead of carrying microphones to the galleries, they would carry the galleries to the microphones. In the gallery, the radio reporters, like all other reporters, would report with pencil and pad.

To Let Down Bars

The violent resistance from the press is based primarily on the ground that to admit radio men would be to let down the bars. Under the rigid rules observed for years, the Congressional galleries set the highest journalistic standards in the world. Men who sit there are admitted purely as newspaper men. The privilege is denied to press agents, propagandists of any description, employees of government departments or foreign governments, tipsters for bankers, brokers, stock or commodity exchanges, or organizations interested in legislation. More than that, members are pledged to engage in no such activity while retaining membership in the gallery. It is essentially a working place for working newspaper men. Reporters who become publicity agents on the side are summarily ousted, unless they voluntarily resign.

By the rule limiting membership to those telegraphing daily dispatches to daily newspapers, the membership is held down. For their mutual protection, the Standing Committee on Correspondents investigates the telegraphic files of suspects.

Bona fide correspondents of business publications have been excluded. Outstanding correspondents lacking daily telegraphic communication with daily newspapers have been denied admission.

Congress heretofore has stoutly defended the rules on the ground that they facilitated straight reporting. Radio's knock raises a new challenge. To the press, it is a call to arms.

DIOGENES.

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The German Program of Anti-Semitism

Practically All the Nation's Ills Have Been Blamed on the Jews, But the Ultimate Source of Nazi Hatred Is to Be Found in Hitler Himself

By Stanley High

This is the sixth and concluding article dealing with Germany, based on personal observations by the writer

HITLER came to power on a twenty-five plank platform. There was a plank for everybody. Hitler has not made good on all of them, but Germany has an unflagging faith that he will. To be sure, he frequently changes his emphasis and his methods. But that is the privilege of dictators, a privilege notably exercised in the case of Mussolini and of Stalin. Like those two antidemocratic contemporaries, however, Hitler has convinced the German people that, shift his tactics as he may, his fundamental objectives remain the same.

There are, however, three planks in the National-Socialist platform from which there has been no deviation. It is from those three planks that the Nazis have directed their drive against the Jews. In that drive there has been no appreciable let-up. There is not likely to be any let-up until, as one party official put it to me, "the only Jews to be found in Germany are in our museums."

The anti-Semitism of the Hitler platform is contained in those sections which have to do with German citizenship. "Only a member of our own people," says point four, "may be a citizen. Our own people are only those of German blood without reference to confession. Therefore, no Jew may be a member of our people." And points five and six go on, more specifically, to declare that non-citizens (that is, Jews) can live in Germany only as guests; that they are subject to the laws governing foreigners; that "every public office, no matter of what sort, whether in the Reich, the States or the Communes, shall be filled only by citizens."

A Major Tragedy

Germany's Jews have thus been disfranchised.

This they could probably endure and even be moderately happy about it, if disfranchisement were the whole story. Unfortunately, it is not the whole story. It is only the beginning. The whole story reveals what is unquestionably the sorriest aspect of the Hitler régime and makes Germany's Jews the victims of one of the major tragedies of modern times. To tell it properly calls, first of all, for the recounting of a bit of history.

There have been Jewish settlements in the territory now comprising Germany from at least the year A.D. 1000. As in the case of the Jews in Europe generally, their lot varied with the temper of the times. They were alternately welcomed, tolerated or condemned as suited the purposes of princes or fitted the mood of their subjects. When persecution was the order of the day, the excuse was usually religious. The Jew was outlawed and attacked, not for racial reasons, but chiefly because his religion was alien and because, specifically, his religious faith and its devotees were held to be responsible for the crucifixion of Christ.

Courtesy of American Palestine Campaign

A group of German-Jewish children just arrived in Palestine

But with the nineteenth century, that reason for anti-Jewish hostility lost much of its potency. A large part of the Western world, then, was going democratic. One of the principles of democracy—a principle first set forth in the American Constitution—was religious freedom. And religious freedom, as those early democrats prescribed it, covered the case of the Jews. Anti-Jewish hostility was not, of course, destroyed. But a new excuse had to be found for maintaining it. For the Jew-baiters, therefore, anti-Semitism saved the day.

Anti-Semitism makes out its case against the Jews not so much on religious as on racial grounds. The anti-Semite regards the Jew as a member of an alien race, wholly unassimilable, whose presence within the structure of "white" civilization is held to be a menace to its existence. This point of view is nowhere more graphically stated than by Mr. Hitler himself, in the unexpurgated edition of his autobiography. But such a doctrine had strong support long before Hitler. It had particularly strong support in Germany during the last three decades of the nineteenth century. After the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1871, Germany entered upon a period of wild economic speculation. The result was a severe economic crisis for which somebody had to be blamed. The Jews were conveniently at hand, some of them in important financial positions. Responsibility, therefore, was pinned on them.

In 1925 there were 564,379 Jews in Germany. Some of these, undoubtedly, had come into the country from Eastern Europe during and since the war. The overwhelming majority, however, were traditionally and culturally German, and had been for generations. They had no other home and they knew no other fatherland. Their contributions to the life of the nation, culturally, economically and politically, were significant. The Jews represent only 1 per cent. of the population and yet, of thirty Germans who have won Nobel prizes in various fields, eight have been Jews.

It is a common Nazi assertion that the Jews of Germany did less than their patriotic duty in the war. Such a statement is born of prejudice. The facts prove quite the opposite. Of the total Jewish population, 17.3 per cent. saw service in the German Army and Navy. That compares favorably with the 18.73 per cent. of non-Jewish Germans who were in the service. It is a particularly good showing in view of the fact that the Jewish birth-rate had been falling rapidly during the years before the war—which probably more than accounts for this slight difference in service percentage. Moreover, of 96,000 Jews in the service, 12,000 were killed and 78 per cent. saw service at the front.

A Wave of Hate

These facts are important historically. They are of no importance so far as the present-day lot of the German Jew is concerned. His lot is being determined not by the facts but by the anti-Semitic fury which Hitler and his associates have carefully nourished through the last ten years and which, with the advent of National-Socialism to power, has broken out in full force.

The ultimate source of this unprecedented wave of hate is, unquestionably, Adolf

(Continued on page 26)

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Arab Anti-Jewish Riots in the Holy Land

The Influx Since January, 1933, of 50,000 Jewish Immigrants Into Palestine Has Aroused the Moslems to Fear That They May Be Crowded Out From Their Ancestral Home

FATAL demonstrations by the Arabs against Jewish immigration into Palestine, and the sale of lands to Jews, are the result of Arabic fear that Jewish newcomers may crowd the Arabs out of their ancestral home.

Palestine is administered by Great Britain under a mandate, which was passed by the Council of the League of Nations on July 24, 1922, and came officially into effect on September 29, 1923. The mandate provided for the Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917, to the effect that "His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

Wide World

Stopping an Arab anti-Jewish demonstration against immigration into Palestine

It is estimated that since January of this year not less than 50,000 Jews emigrated from Europe to Palestine, and the movement is said to coincide with the period of the Nazi Government's control in Germany and that a large proportion of the influx into Palestine were refugees from that country.

By the middle of October past, hundreds of Arabs were reported to be coming into Jerusalem from towns and villages for the purpose of making a protest demonstration. Immediate conflict ensued between the Arabs and the British authorities. And it came to a tragic climax at the end of the month when in the anti-Jewish rioting thirty were killed and about 200 wounded.

The clashes lasted over a period of three days and a Jerusalem correspondent of the Associated Press related that indications pointed to the spread of the Arab movement beyond the Holy Land, with unconfirmed reports of demonstrations at Damascus, Syria, and Amman, the capital of Transjordania.

The first collision was at the Damascus Gate the morning of October 29, and the second at the Jaffa Gate on the afternoon of the same day. At the Jaffa Gate when the police fired on the rioters a number of casualties resulted. The police, according to this correspondent, did not use their guns at the Damascus Gate altho they had been fired upon by the Arabs.

The trouble began after midday prayers in the restricted Moslem Haram enclosure, which is reputed to be the site of the ancient Jewish temple of Solomon, when Arab agitation increased in the Old City. Crowds from the Haram moved on the Jaffa Gate and attempted to break through a police cordon. They threw stones at the police, and fired shots and wielded batons. It was in this clash that two Moslems were killed.

Meanwhile all Arab shops and motor-buses continued the strike begun two days before. A corps of special constables was enrolled for Palestine cities, including Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa.

On October 31, this Jerusalem correspondent of the Associated Press related, dawn showed the streets of the Holy City strewn with nails, presumably by Arabs, to hinder the transporting of British Government forces ordered out to halt anti-Jewish demonstrations. Snipers blazed away at the government offices intermittently throughout the night before, and police returned the fire, but there were no casualties to add to the dead and wounded in previous rioting.

An emergency law was called into effect by the High Commissioner, Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, in an effort to prevent further outbreaks. It vests the administration with wide powers—including authority to court-martial and deport offenders.

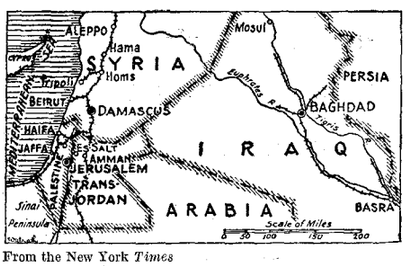
Among editorials cabled from the English press to THE LITERARY DIGEST a difference of opinion is disclosed as between two such dailies as *The Times* and *The Daily Mail*.

The Times maintains that the origin of the latest disturbances in Palestine may be discovered less in the fears of Jewish immigration, tho these certainly exist, than in the desire of the leaders of the Arab Executive to test the strength of the Government and simultaneously attract the attention of sympathizers in Palestine and elsewhere. This newspaper adds in a tone of bitterness:

"That their methods are likely to promote interracial hatred and violence matters nothing to them. If any Jews are murdered they must have deserved it. If any policemen are killed it is an unfortunate accident. If any of their ignorant, inflammable followers are slain they are martyrs, and capital will be made out of their deaths as a means for world-wide appeals to Moslem hearts and purses."

Real Grievances

On the other hand, the London *Daily Mail* considers the collisions all the more unfortunate because the Arabs have "real, substantial grievances." They constitute 73



From the New York *Times*

PALESTINE ARABS RIOTED HERE

per cent. of the population of Palestine, while the Jews form only 17 per cent. So immigration on any considerable scale to Palestine must cause the gravest of complications, in the view of this journal:

"There is no room for employment of newcomers except on the land from which the Arabs have been dislodged. If the Arab grievances are not quickly met and redressed the trouble will spread. We shall risk having the whole Moslem population in the East and India against us."

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A British Hint About Germany

Talk of a "preventive war" to insure the good behavior of Germany is not only preposterous; it is dangerous. But diplomatic, economic and financial pressure by various means could be applied, according to the London *New Statesman and Nation*, when and in the degree it seemed necessary. This weekly hopes a small dose of such pressure—perhaps even the threat of it—would bring a change over the mind of Chancellor Hitler. Yet the only way to exert such action, the London paper asserted, is through unity among the League Powers—unity in particular between Great Britain and France.

By unity is not meant "ententes cordiales," "entangling alliances," or anything like that, but an agreed policy in regard to Germany and the methods of making Europe safe for peace. That policy ought not to be some merely private understanding between Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay, but, it was urged, should be explicitly stated and known to the whole world, including Germany above all. Continental nations have complained, and with some justice, it was said, that they do not know what Great Britain will do in this or that contingency, or how she interprets her pledges under treaties or covenants.

So convinced is *The New Statesman* of the necessity for explanation of Great Britain's line of action that it remarked:

"It is possible that, had the Kaiser's Germany known beforehand what it only discovered in August, 1914, about British policy, there would have been no World War. It is at least equally possible that if Hitler's Germany knows our policy now, there will be no 'next war.'"

A Japan Doubter on Farming

Amid the worries of the Japanese tenant farmers and of the Japanese farm landlords, which have been increased by the world depression, there has appeared a warning by a Japanese newspaper that of late too much emphasis has been put on the whole question of Japanese agriculture. The loss of industrial balance has caused much upset, but the Nagoya *Shinaichi* asserted that the importance some people attach to agriculture in the situation is extreme.

Some of them would go to the length of returning to the primitive days of tilling the soil. After centuries of nomadic existence, this daily recalled, man took to agriculture, which paved the way to our present civilization. So man, having been cradled in agriculture, respects it. Especially is this true of the Japanese, it was stated, who have a sentimental feeling for the soil and the raising of crops.

Referring then to the claim of an old-time Japanese sage that farming as an occupation is open to all and is the most basic of industries, *Shinaichi* held that this theory was acceptable in the days of Japanese feudalism, but it does not apply to-day.

The Little Entente's Approach to Bulgaria

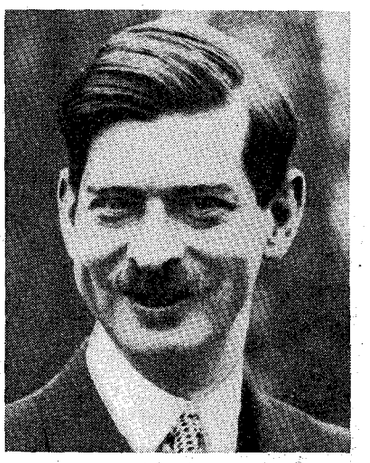
A Small State, Impoverished By the Peace Treaty and the World Depression, Bulgaria Remains a Factor in South-Eastern Europe

Further improvement of international relations in the Balkans is hoped for, if not too confidently expected, as the outcome of a conference between King Carol II of Roumania and King Boris III of Bulgaria at Ramadan, the Danubian harbor of Roumania.

This meeting, which had been repeatedly announced, was arranged with elaborate etiquette so as to accentuate the absolute equality of rank and rights of the two monarchs. Carol arrived at Ramadan to be met by Premier Alexander Vaida-Voevod and Foreign Minister Nicolas Titulescu of Roumania. At the same hour—9:45 A.M.—King Boris arrived in the Bulgarian town of Russe, across the Danube from Ramadan, with Premier Nicholas Mushanoff and two adjutants.

Wide World

KING BORIS III OF BULGARIA



KING CAROL II OF ROUMANIA

Each king then boarded his yacht, according to a Vienna wireless to the New York *Herald Tribune*, and the ships met in midstream, where Boris went aboard Carol's yacht while guns on both shores fired salutes. The Roumanian yacht took the monarchs first to Ramadan, where an official reception was held, and afterward to Russe, on the Bulgarian shore, where an exact replica of the Roumanian reception followed.

Roumania is trying to make Bulgaria forget its revisionist claims and cooperate with the Little Entente—Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Roumania—in a comprehensive trade agreement. Now whether Bulgaria will be won over by the Little Entente is an open question, according to a Vienna wireless to the New York *Sun*. The Bulgarians, especially the Macedonians, it was stated, still feel bitterly over what they term the injustices of the peace treaties, and are supported in their resentment by Hungary.

The Little Entente plans have so far, it appears, left Hungary out in the cold, because Hungary insists on revision and the Little Entente has struck the word "revision" out of its vocabulary. Yet the Little Entente is said to be prepared to go a long way to conciliate Bulgaria, hence King Carol's present call and his previous visit with King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia—which has already been recorded in The Literary Digest.

Altho a small State, much impoverished by the Treaty of Neuilly, and latterly by the general economic crisis, the London *Times* stresses the fact that Bulgaria remains a factor in Balkan and Danubian affairs. It would be a grave error to overlook the importance of her geographical position, this newspaper declared, or to underestimate the qualities of her people, dour and tenacious both as soldiers and peasants. While, according to a Turkish folk-tale, Allah gave dominion to the Turk and financial acumen to the Greek, to the Bulgarians he gave the power of hard work, and *The Times* continued:

"The attempts that have been made in the recent past to induce Bulgaria to enter one or another of the political groupings which have been formed by the States of South-Eastern Europe certainly indicate that Bulgaria is not regarded as a negligible quantity by her neighbors. But some political compliments are equivalent to political temptations, and recent Bulgarian Governments have shown a praiseworthy prudence in refusing to allow themselves to be impressed by critics who mistake independence for isolation. They have preferred to put their trust in the League of Nations and in the influence of the Four-Power Pact rather than to enter new combinations which might well compromise the political future of their country."

In London and in Paris and Rome, where the betterment of Franco-Italian relations must affect inter-Balkan politics, this attitude, *The Times* avers, is now understood.

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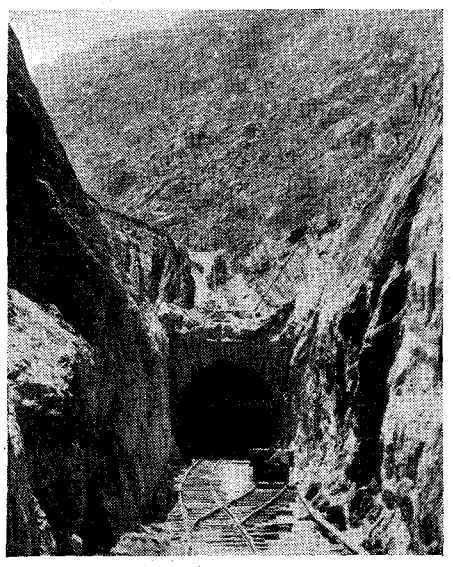
Building the Colorado River Aqueduct

Ninety-One Miles of This Tremendous Episode in the Building of the New America Will Consist of Tunnels—The Cost Will be $220,000,000

By F. E. Weymouth
Chief Engineer, The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

This is the second article of a series describing the huge new engineering projects now going forward in America. The third, dealing with the development of the Tennessee Valley, will appear next week.

THE Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, representing a population of 1,665,833 persons and a property value of more than $1,650,000,000, is a confederation of municipalities



Cut and portal entrance to Bernasconi Tunnel

of the south coastal basin of California, comprising the cities of Anaheim, Beverly Hills, Burbank, Compton, Fullerton, Glendale, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Marino, Santa Ana, Santa Monica and Torrance.

Such a population needs a large and adequate water supply. Its water at present is largely derived from underground storage basins. In addition, the Los Angeles Aqueduct from the Owens River, 275 miles north of Los Angeles, furnishes most of the water used by that city. These sources have provided an ample supply up to the present time, but the amount required is now in excess of their safe yield.

In order to supplement it, to put an end to the continued overdraft and provide for the normal growth of population, the District has undertaken the construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct. It is a large and spectacular undertaking. This aqueduct will be 239 miles in length from the intake at the Upper Parker dam site on the Colorado River, to Cajalco Reservoir, the aqueduct terminus, south of Riverside, California. In addition, the distribution system for the delivery of this water to the thirteen member cities will aggregate 144 miles in length. The delivery capacity of the aqueduct is 1,500 cubic feet per second, or about one billion gallons per day. This is approximately double the present consumption of the district. The entire project will cost about $220,000,000.

Investigations of the feasibility of a Colorado River aqueduct were started in 1923 and during the following eight years topographic surveys were made covering 24,000 square miles of the deserts and mountain ranges which separate the Colorado River from the Southern California coastal plain. More than 100 different routes between the river and the Los Angeles metropolitan area were mapped and studied, resulting in the adoption of the line shown on the accompanying map.

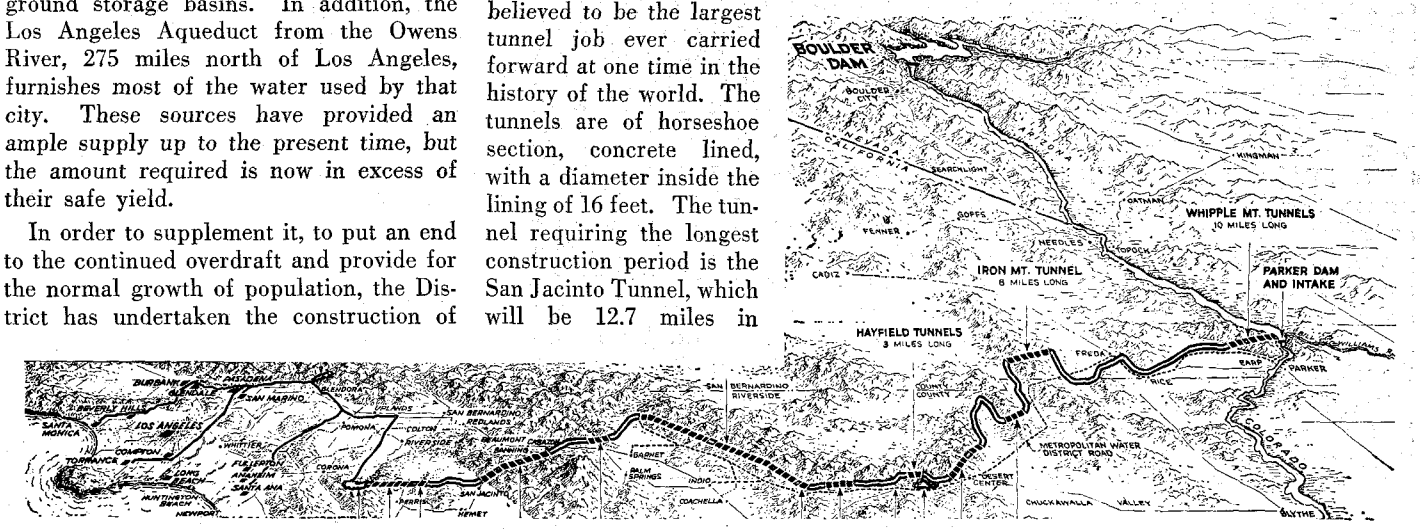
Actual construction work on the aqueduct was started in November, 1932. The route from the Colorado River to San Gorgonio Pass traverses for more than 200 miles a country entirely desert, and the first work to be done involved the construction along this route of roads, construction water supply lines, power transmission lines and communication facilities, the cost of which will aggregate more than five and one-half million dollars. This preparatory work will be practically completed by the end of 1933.

Ninety-one miles of the aqueduct will be in tunnel, of which 82 miles are already under construction. This is believed to be the largest tunnel job ever carried forward at one time in the history of the world. The tunnels are of horseshoe section, concrete lined, with a diameter inside the lining of 16 feet. The tunnel requiring the longest construction period is the San Jacinto Tunnel, which will be 12.7 miles in length. This tunnel is expected to require about six years for completion and will cost in the neighborhood of $10,000,000.

In addition to the tunnels, the aqueduct comprises 65 miles of open concrete lined canal, 55 miles of cut-and-cover conduit, and 28 miles of siphon and pressure pipe. Besides the diversion dam and the terminal reservoir, there will also be three intermediate storage reservoirs and five pump lifts.

At the present time more than 2,500 men are employed on the work and this force will be expanded as rapidly as additional funds become available until the anticipated maximum of 15,000 is reached. On account of the inaccessible location of much of the work, and the severe climatic conditions under which it is being performed, especial provisions for the health and comfort of the employees are being made. Air-conditioned sleeping quarters are provided in their permanent camps by the contractors, and in addition to the medical facilities maintained by the contractors, the District has constructed at one of its camps a fully equipped hospital with resident physicians and nurses and an ambulance service.

The water to be diverted at the Upper Parker dam site will be stored at Boulder Dam, now under construction 155 miles up-stream, and electrical energy purchased at Boulder Dam will be used to operate the pumps at the five pumping plants, the total lift of which aggregates 1,616 feet. The diversion dam site is located 17 miles above the town of Parker, Arizona. The dam will be of concrete, with a maximum height of 220 feet above bed rock. The rise in water surface will be 72 feet, and the reservoir formed by the dam will extend nearly to the town of Needles, 58 miles up-stream.



The route of the aqueduct, showing its relation to Boulder Dam. Vertical arrows indicate location of tunnels

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Photographing Coral Gardens Beneath the Sea

Oil Paintings, Also, Are Made to Get Reproductions Under the Surface Accurate in Size and Color

Twenty-five feet separate one bright world from another in the Bahamas. The surface of the sea, a mirror that vision can not penetrate from beneath, is the boundary between the world of men and the fantastic realm of colorful coral and equally colorful fishes — a realm that relatively few persons have seen, that surpasses in weird beauty and variety anything to be found in the world above.

Dr. Roy Waldo Miner

The beauty of the undersea coral gardens of the Bahamas has by no means been exaggerated, according to Dr. Roy Waldo Miner, curator of living invertebrates at the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Dr. Miner has just returned from his fifth visit there, made mainly to gather material and information for the reproduction in actual size at the museum of part of the coral gardens. The group, now nearly complete, represents ten years of work and study.

Dr. Miner was accompanied on his latest trip by an artist, Chris Olsen, who made sketches in color twenty-five feet below the surface of the water, using oil paints applied with a palet knife to oiled canvas stretched over glass. On the same trip thousands of feet of motion-pictures, in black and white and color, were taken with a special water-tight camera by Roswell Miller and Dr. Miner.

Of the five expeditions led by Dr. Miner, the first three centered around the Andros Reef and the last two visited the beautiful reefs of Rose Island. The two places present a great contrast, Dr. Miner reveals in an article in *Natural History* (New York). Andros Reef is massive, wild and grotesquely beautiful in its effect. The coral growths run riot in protean variety and menacing grandeur.

The Rose Island reefs, on the other hand, are filled with soft and colorful beauties, due to rising terraces of rounded coral species, cap beyond cap, dome beyond dome, their foundations columned and buttressed, pierced by caverns, arches and winding passages.

"Their ethereal beauty is heightened," reports Dr. Miner, "by the multitude of waving gorgonians; sea-plumes, sea-feathers, and sea-bushes of many soft and varied hues—purple, violet, brown, tan, yellow, and lavender—waving back and forth in the sunlight which descends through the heavenly blue waters in beams of light. When the water surface is roughened, these sunbeams may be seen flickering and dancing up and down, piercing the water in shining spear-shafts, advancing and retreating like Northern Lights."

In photographing the coral gardens, the scientists first descended in diver's helmets to select a likely spot, after which the camera and tripod were lowered from a small boat. The focus of the camera had to be set at a predetermined distance before sending it down, and after running off fifty feet of film it required to be hauled to the surface and rewound.

Courtesy of *Natural History*

Looking into the beauty of a coral reef at Rose Island in the Bahamas—an enlargement from a motion-picture taken by Dr. Miner, twenty-five feet below the surface

How Science Measures

The basic measuring rod of science is the wave-length of the red line of the spectrum of the metallic element cadmium in dry air, at 760 millimeters of mercury pressure, produced by a high-voltage, internal-electrode vacuum-tube of a volume greater than 25 cubic centimeters.

This length is 6438.4696 Angstrom units, each Angstrom unit being a ten-billionth of a meter. If all the linear measure standards on earth, such as the one-meter platinum-iridium bar of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, were destroyed, it would be possible for the physicist to reconstruct them from this fundamental constant length preserved in nature.

This is one of the many standards and constants set forth in the new edition of the Smithsonian Physical Tables. The issuance of the Tables by the Smithsonian Institution of Washington is always an event in the scientific world. The last one was published fourteen years ago. A comparison reveals what a remarkable extension of the frontiers of human knowledge has occurred in the intervening period.

The objects treated range in mass from the great spiral nebulæ which have a mean mass of five billion times that of the sun to the tiny electron with a mass of only about ninety octillionths of a gram. The cosmic ray, the positron and the neutron appear for the first time in the tables as physical entities. The last two were undreamed of when the tables were last issued.

Dimensions in the tables range from the microangstrom, which is ten quadrillionths of a meter, to the parsec, used in astronomical measurements and equivalent to approximately 19,000,000,000,000 miles.

On the farthest frontiers of physical creation dimensions still are largely conjectural and reach to fantastic figures. Nevertheless, the tables give some values for them. Thus, the total number of electrons and protons in the universe, following the calculations of Sir Arthur Eddington, is given as 10 followed by 78 ciphers and the density of interstellar space as 10 septillionths of a gram per cubic centimeter.

Two estimates are given from which can be calculated the total size of creation, assuming it to be a finite thing according to the various relativistic theories. One, that of Hubble, puts the radius of curvature at approximately 30 billion parsecs, or somewhere around 600 septillion miles. The other, that of De Sitter, puts the radius at approximately two million parsecs.

The temperature of interstellar space is calculated, following Eddington, at a little over three degrees above absolute zero, the point where all molecular motion ceases.

The Smithsonian Physical Tables have been issued at irregular intervals since 1896, as the advances of physical science render old tables and constants out of date. The latest edition was prepared by Frederick E. Fowle, physicist of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Laboratory, aided by specialists from many other institutions. It costs $3.

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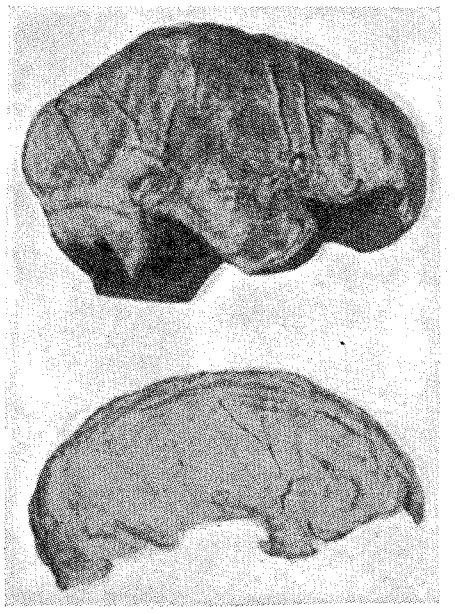
"China Man" Now Believed a Neanderthaler

The skull and brain of Sinanthropus, the so-called "China man," are probably those of a somewhat variant member of the wide-spread Neanderthal race, according to the independent conclusions of Prof. Eugene Dubois of Holland, discoverer of the celebrated Pithecanthropus remains in Java, and Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of physical anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution.

Discovery of the Sinanthropus remains near Peking a few years ago has been widely heralded as that of a new and exceedingly primitive species of the human race, comparable in age and evolutionary status with the Pithecanthropus itself. But after a study of expertly made skull and brain casts from the original specimens, both anthropologists are convinced that the position of the apelike Java man as the earliest known specimen of the human race remains undisturbed.

As a Neanderthaler, member of a race which was wide-spread in Europe and probably Asia during the so-called Mousterian period before the development of Homo sapiens, the China man remains a highly significant and valuable addition to the stock of skeletal remains of early man, Dr. Hrdlicka says.

The skull characteristics of the Sinanthropus, according to Dr. Hrdlicka, are essentially Neanderthaloid; the brain cast shows that this organ, while small, was "thoroughly human." It could almost be matched to-day, Dr. Hrdlicka says, with some normal human brains of primitive peoples in various parts of the earth.



Courtesy of *Science News Letter*

Similar in total volume, but quite different in type, are the brain casts of Peking Man (above). Java Man (below)

Artificial-Weather Tests

Many persons who have purchased roofing materials have wondered how the manufacturers can guarantee a product for two, five or ten years, as the case may be, especially when it is such a new development that an actual ten-year test could not possibly have been made.

It is done by producing a severe "artificial-weather" cycle standardized by the American Society for Testing Materials. The artificial weather used for testing bituminous materials, as described by the New York *Herald Tribune*, consists of spreading the material thinly on a steel plate, to a thickness of one-fortieth of an inch.

This fragile layer is made to tell the life story of a whole roof. Each day it is first frozen for two hours, then it is sprayed with water (rain) for an hour. The rest of the day it alternates between artificial sunlight and water spray.

At regular intervals the coating is tested for cracks by subjecting it to an electrical current through a solution which touches the plate in ten places.

If there are cracks the solution goes through, completing a circuit which is recorded on a meter. When six of the ten contacts give a reading the test is completed. The quality of the material is judged by the number of days of "artificial weather" the specimen will stand.

Science Snap-shots

Largest Reindeer

The world's largest reindeer live on the island of Sakhalin, which lies between the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk off the coast of Siberia. Arthur A. Yust, a leading Russian reindeer breeder, says the biggest male ever found in the Sakhalin herds had a weight of approximately 450 pounds, which is nearly twice the weight of ordinary reindeer.

Females of the Sakhalin reindeer average around 280 pounds, but specimens weighing about 360 pounds have been found in the herds.

Mr. Yust has made a systematic study of the reindeer that range clear across the vast subpolar stretches of the U. S. S. R., and has distinguished nine separate varieties or subspecies, according to a *Science Service* report.

Electricity an Ancient Healer

Electricity was used to treat disease as early as the third century before Christ, Dr. Leo Pariseau, radiologist of Montreal, told members of the American Congress of Radiology at Chicago.

Dr. Pariseau traced the history of the therapeutic use of electricity from this early time to the present through statements in 100 famous old books from his own collection. He found first mention of this use of electricity in Aristotle's book, *De Natura*. The electricity came from the torpedo-fish, whose live body was said to possess the quality of healing pain. From Aristotle down to the sixteenth century, various writers told of the same fish, identified as the "electric ray." The word electricity, however, was not used until William Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth, coined it.

Heredity and Cancer

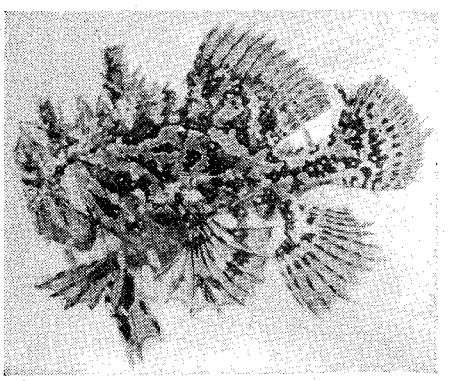
Much has been written on both sides of the question whether cancer runs in families. Dr. Arthur Hunter, vice-president and chief actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, recently gave statistical evidence, in an article in *The American Journal of Cancer*, showing that tendency toward the disease is not inherited.

From the records of his company, Dr. Hunter made investigations into several groups of policyholders. One group consisted of persons with a parent who had died of cancer. The death-rate from that disease among these persons was no higher than in a normal group. Another group concerned persons who had died of cancer. There was no more cancer in the families of these persons, as shown by the family histories, than in a normal "control" group.

The Sargassum-Fish

A fish which has fins developed like and used as feet, one of the strangest of the creatures that live in the masses of sargassum or gulf-weed afloat in tropical ocean waters, is described by Dr. Alfred C. Weed, assistant curator of fishes, in *Field Museum News*, publication of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

In this fish the "leg" fins are under its



Courtesy of Field Museum, Chicago

throat, and its "arm" fins back near its tail. It swims only when absolutely necessary, preferring to climb around through the weeds with the aid of its remarkable appendages. It grasps the stems and leaves as firmly as a man would a rope, says Dr. Weed.

It has a voracious appetite, and a very large mouth, which can readily swallow a crab or another fish nearly as large as itself.

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Excision and Revision Make "The Short Bible"

The Latest Rearrangement Is Said to Be in the Chronological Order Which Modern Scholarship Has Assigned to the Several Books

"OF the making of many books there is no end," said an ancient preacher. His prophetic words have received immortality in the Book of Books, which itself has been recast many times.

Now another edition, bound in red, and showing all the ravages of the blue pencil, comes to our hands. "The Short Bible," it is called—"The American Translation in Brief" (University of Chicago Press), done by Prof. Edgar Johnson Goodspeed and the late Prof. J. M. Powis-Smith, both of the University of Chicago. They have made a thorough job of excision and revision to meet the exacting needs of hurrying Chicagoans and others who have neither time nor taste for the longer version. Some wonder what happens to the world's best seller. The 2,000 pages of the Standard Bible are reduced to 546 in the short, or a little more than one-fourth. Amos, shepherd of Tekoa, opens the new edition, and the letter to Titus concludes it. Genesis comes in the seventeenth place, and the Revelation to John on Patmos Isle comes seventh from the end. It seems rather disconcerting to find "In the beginning" in the middle of the book and the vision of the new Jerusalem so far from its accustomed place. The old order is generally changed. But Professor Goodspeed says he has good warrant for the transposition.

This rearrangement, he writes, is according to the chronological order which modern scholarship assigns to the books of the Bible. "We know that the book of Amos was written between 765 and 750 B. C., and is the earliest of the writings of the Old Testament. The rearrangement makes clearer the trend from the spiritual conceptions of the earlier prophets to the more formal and legal views of the older books of the New Testament." Luther and Tyndale, too, rearranged the books in the order they thought the books teach Christ.

Much study has not been, apparently, a weariness to Professor Goodspeed's flesh. He is said to like golf, but digging up Greek roots and Hebrew verbs has taken up most of his time. Hence the American Translation, on which the briefer book is based. Whether it is desirable from a Scriptural view-point, and whether it will be more widely read than the King James or other standard versions remain in question. But the reader who looks through its pages will miss some of the majestic eloquences and poetic exaltations which the earlier scholars gave to their translation. For, like the American Translation, the Short Bible is in modernized English. Its brevity is achieved by excision and deletion. The book contains no selections from Chronicles, the Song of Songs, Lamentations, Obadiah, Malachi, II Peter, II and III John, or Jude; but, emphasizes Dr. Goodspeed, their omission in no wise implies rejection. In fact, this effort of himself and his collaborator is to make the Bible more readable and understandable and to introduce it to a larger company.

"No shortened form can be a substitute for the complete Bible," says Dr. Goodspeed. "The complete Bible is so big, bewildering and obscure, however, that it intimidates most readers. The Short Bible, by presenting the most significant selections

Underwood

Prof. Edgar J. Goodspeed

from the Bible, so far as Dr. Smith and I were able to judge them, and by giving brief introductions to each book, is intended to be a bridge to the complete Bible for the average person."

As in other modern versions there is a change from the literary quality of the more familiar Book. The opening verse of Genesis in the King James version runs:

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

"2. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters."

The Short Bible has it:

"When God began to create the heavens and the earth, the earth was a desolate waste, with darkness covering the abyss and a tempestuous wind raging over the surface of the waters."

The mournful cadences of Ecclesiastes suffer a change in the modernized form. Read Chapter 12:5:

"—Because man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets.

"6. Or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern.

"7. Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was: and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it.

"8. Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher; all is vanity."

In the newer version these verses read:

"Because man goes to his final home,

"And the mourners go around in the street;

"While the silver cord is not severed,

"Nor the golden bowl broken,

"Nor the jar shattered at the spring,

"Nor the wheel broken at the cistern;

"Nor the dust return to the earth as it was,

"Nor the spirit return to God who gave it.

" 'Futility of futilities,' says Koheleth, 'all is futility.' "

All who remember their Sunday-school days, and still keep their Bibles without dust, feel the poetic quality of the Sermon on the Mount:

"3. Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

"4. Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.

"5. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth."

In the Short Bible it is:

"Blessed are those who feel their spiritual need, for the Kingdom of Heaven belongs to them!

"Blessed are the mourners, for they will be consoled!

"Blessed are the humble-minded, for they will possess the land!"

To the man in the street the Short Bible may serve as an introduction to the source of all Christian authority and to the inspiration of English literature. If it does that, it will have served well.

Eucharistic Congress

Preparations are already under way for the thirty-second international Eucharistic Congress, to be held in Buenos Aires in October, 1934. A feature of the European preparations is the arrangement of mass sailings on a cooperative basis from all the countries. With this in view the international committee on transportation will meet in Rome next month under the presidency of Bishop Heylen of Namur.

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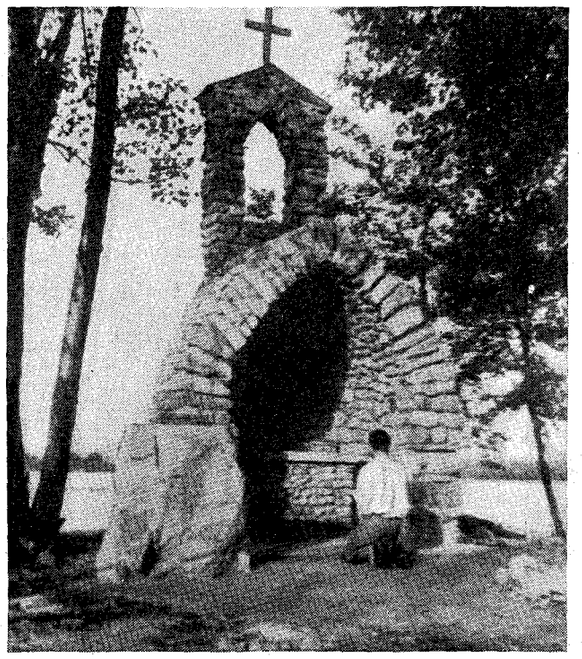
Checking the Causes of Delinquent Youth

"AND then the teacher whacked me on the knuckles," sobbed the boy.

"What was the matter?" asked the parent, of rare understanding and patience.

"I don't know. I kept adding up wrong and my head hurt."

"One of the devil's own brood," said the teacher privately. "The boy's incorrigible, a malingerer. He won't pay attention," said the teacher to the parent.



Shrine built by boys at the New York State Training School

"Sinus trouble," said the doctor, after an examination. "No wonder he adds up wrong."

An operation was in order. And afterwards the boy added up right. His head had stopped hurting.

Sometimes it's flat feet; sometimes infected teeth. It may be poor sight, or some hidden mental quirk. It may be one of any number of causes which starts a boy—or a girl for that matter—off on the wrong foot. At Warwick, New York, there is a school, commended by the President and Governor Lehman, by educators, criminologists and psychiatrists, which is designed to take care of boys from twelve to sixteen who are in need of special training, enlightened supervision and sympathetic understanding. And those who are behind it and giving it their support believe it much better and more to the purpose of the State and society than Sing Sing, which, as the crow flies, is not very far away. It seems a pity, somehow, that a boy should have to go that last mile because, say, of neglected feet. Besides, Sing Sing is so much more expensive.

The State Training School for Boys at Warwick is an institution for juvenile delinquents which has none of the traditional marks upon it. The boys committed to it, we read in the New York *Times*, have certain defects or mental twists, and so find it hard to adjust themselves to social mandate. Frequently it is found that the health of the boys rather than their surroundings is responsible for their bad behavior. Whatever the cause, the school exists to remove it and save the boy. Its teaching staff of ninety has a cooperative arrangement with Teachers College at Columbia University, and under an education committee consisting of Drs. William H. Kilpatrick, Goodman Watson and Eduard Lindeman school programs specially adapted to the delinquent child are being worked out and put into operation.

Equally as important is the cooperation of a staff of psychiatrists, physicians and criminologists from the New York Medical Center. In a medical building equipped with the best modern apparatus twenty leading specialists, we read in *The Times*, will study the boys to determine the most effective treatments for rehabilitation. They will attempt to learn how physical defects, emotional difficulties, and social environment contribute to directing a boy into a career of crime. Heading the medical board are Dr. Frederick A. Tilney, director of the Neurological Institute of New York City; Dr. B. C. Glueck of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, criminologist and phsychiatrist consultant at Sing Sing, and Dr. M. R. Bradner, also of the Medical Center. Already they have found—to illustrate—one boy who couldn't get along with other boys because he had a fear of hemophilia (copious bleeding), from which two of his brothers had died. The boy was afraid of bleeding to death from a scratch. Medical treatment is improving his physical condition and restoring his mental poise.

Another boy was dwarfed in stature. To him life was an agony of embarrassment. Glandular treatment is helping him. Other boys, it was found, developed criminal tendencies because of infected teeth, flat feet, bad eyes or some other physical defect. Such simple remedies as glasses, dental treatment, shoes with arch supports, are restoring them.

The school, which has been in operation for a year as a partially completed project, was recently dedicated. During its operation, said Dr. Tilney at the dedicatory exercises, "studies have made it apparent that crime as a whole is not to be explained by any one cause. There are too many factors in the life of an individual which can contribute to criminal tendencies and delinquencies."

And then, speaking for himself and his associates, Dr. Tilney said: "We dedicate ourselves to the task of making this a laboratory for the study of human behavior."

Built on the colony plan, the school has all modern equipment. It has no characteristics of the reformatory. After their chores, shop work and classes are over, the boys are limited in their play only by the boundaries of the farm. It blocks the road to Sing Sing.

Homes Versus Careers

One wholesome result of the depression is the tightening of family ties and renewal of confidence in the home as the central social unit. The National Desertion Bureau announces that during the last three years there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of families forsaken by father and husband. Conversely, the business recovery of the past few months has been accompanied by a slight rise in this type of social defection, reports Charles Zunser, secretary and chief counsel of the bureau.

"Given a state of compatibility, men will stay at home, job or no job," he says. "Indeed, adversity often binds the family group closer together for protective purposes. The year of largest intake of new cases in the history of our bureau coincided with the most prosperous year in America's industrial history—1928. In the depression years that followed we noted a steady decrease in the number of such cases; only in the last two or three months has this downward trend been checked."

Women, too, are taking more interest in the home, finds the School of Household Sciences and Arts of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Miss Elizabeth C. Condit, supervisor of the home-making course, says that women who were housekeepers before 1929 have awakened to a new responsibility for budgeting their incomes and that the largest number the school has ever had are studying cooking and home-making, while young women who in 1929 would have been studying for careers are now studying how to run efficient, pleasant homes.

The registrants for the home-making courses, she says, were mainly recently married or engaged women, the majority of whom are college graduates. In other years, says Miss Condit, they would be concerned with careers, but now they attend classes three hours a day, five days a week, to learn the prosaic details of household management.

"It must be discouraging to some social philosophers," observes the New York *Sun*, "to see this emphasis on an institution for which they had predicted early extinction."

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Dancing That Expresses the Soul of India

To An Accompaniment of Melodic Cadences of the East, Uday Shan-Kar's Beautiful Evolutions Bring the Gods of His Native Land to the Audience

THE Hindu doctrine of breath-control must explain the extraordinary dancing of Uday Shan-Kar, now returned to this country for an extended tour.

Watch him as he moves his body through the most intricate and beautiful evolutions, and there is no apparent effort, no break in the perfect rhythm, no panting recovery at the end.

Singers and speakers will do well to watch and catch his secret.

His face is a benignant mask, the lips unparted in a smile, and eyes that seem to see celestial things.

In spite of the twenty recitals offered last season in New York, Carnegie Hall gave him three sold-out houses to initiate his tour, tho the program differed in few respects from his previous ones. In fact, one would not willingly forego the repetition of his dance of the sowing and harvesting of rice; the snake-charmer, in which the power of the man over his serpents is realistically depicted. Here the eyes of the dancer match the gleaming eyes of the snake he masters, and the writhing of his arms and hands express the writhings of his prey. He brings the gods of India before you in his "Indra," who teaches the art of dancing to the lesser divinities, and in "Tandava Nrittya," one of the three important dances of Shiva, he shows the conflict of the god with the elephant demon who is ravaging the earth, interrupting his work of creation.

It is here that the poses of the dancer recreate the figures of ancient sculpture so prevalent on the façades of Indian temples.

Supporting Shan-Kar are several other dancers, among them two girls. His chief assistant is Simkie, curiously enough, a French girl who has been his pupil and partner for four years, and who seems to have assimilated the spirit of the East. Several charming duo dances are allotted to the girls.

The music accompanying the dances is all in the melodic cadences of the East; the percussion and stringed instruments showing a great variety of form.

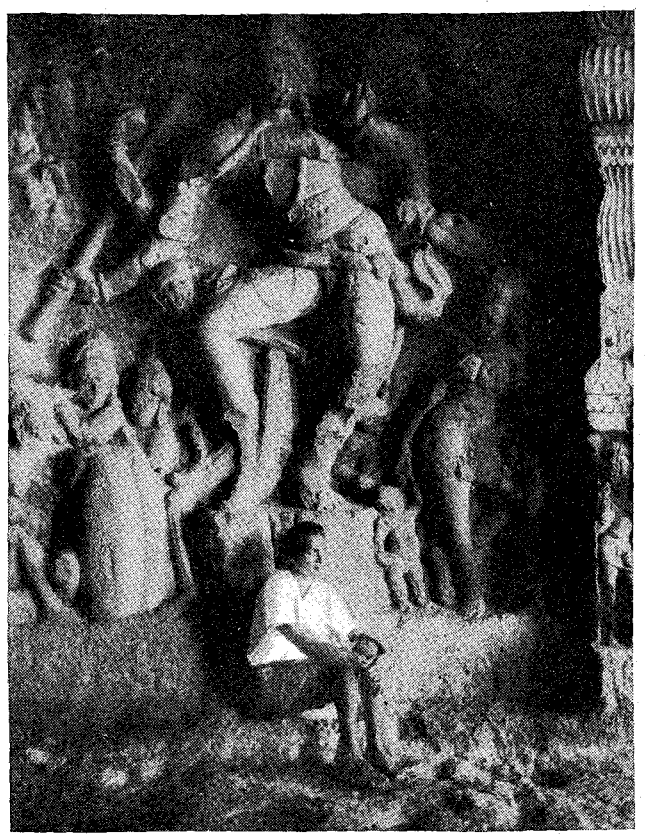
The two most important factors in the art and technique of the Hindu dance are the *Mudras*, or "the language of the hand and fingers," and the *Bhanga*, "the conscious control and voluntary mastery over the muscles of the body."

Difficult for Westerners is this language of the *Mudras*, which Basanta Koomar Roy describes in *The American Dancer* (October, New York):

"The vocabulary of this language is staggeringly exhaustive and most scientifically exact. These gestures of the fingers follow as rigid a law as the spelling and the pronunciation of words. If the spelling or the pronunciation of these *Mudras* are not correct, the dancer misses his point, and faces ridicule. In fact, these gestures have to be as exact as the notes of a musical composition.

"When the *Mudras* are properly executed, the initiates know when the hero of the dance-drama is crossing which river, in what season of the year, and at what time of the day. Fruits and flowers, fishes and beasts, joys and sorrows, laughter and despair, victory and defeat, love and hatred, can all be most graphically painted and picturesquely related by these artistic gestures of the hands, and the eloquent combinations of the fingers.

"Uday Shan-Kar is endowed with such sensitive arms and hands that he is able to paint the *Mudras* in the air with artistic necromancy. Few, even in India, can attain the perfection he has attained."



UDAY SHAN-KAR, HINDU DANCER

Drawing inspiration from the image of dancing Shiva in the cave of the temples of Ellora

Next, Mr. Roy explains *Bhanga:*

"In the West, the make-up of the dancer or the actor represents his physical qualities. But in the art of Hindu dramatics and the dance it is the control over the muscles that does most of the work. American dancers and actors can not even imagine what this muscle-control fully means. By their uncanny control over their facial muscles the Hindu classical dancers can, in a moment, change old age into youth, and deformity into beauty on the stage right before your eyes.

"It may surprize you to know, and it will indeed surprize you more to see, how Shan-Kar has most perfect and absolute control over four hundred and fifty muscles of his 'perfect dance body,' to use the words of Anna Pavlowa, whose dancing partner this charming Hindu was in her Hindu ballets."

One of the most brilliant of his dances is the "Astra Puja," by Shan-Kar and Simkie. It is in honor of the worship of arms, and denotes that women were partakers in such feats. A flashing simitar in the hands of Shan-Kar seems to envelop the body of the woman, and shows that any less skilful hand might prove dangerous for the partner.

Shan-Kar has recently returned from India where, at a fête in Calcutta, the Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore, placed a garland of honor about his neck. "The esthetic cultural flow of Ancient India," said Tagore in blessing him, "is confined in the matted locks of Shiva, and I hope that Uday Shan-Kar will succeed in reviving the culture."

Mr. Roy gives a personal glimpse:

"During Shan-Kar's last visit to America I once asked him:

" 'Tell me, Uday Shan-Kar, what makes you so immaculately punctilious in your art?'

" 'My responsibility is great,' replied Uday Shan-Kar with a smile.

" 'What do you mean?'

" 'Well, my name is Shan-Kar; and Shan-Kar is another name of Shiva, and Shiva as a dancer is known as Nataraj—the god of the dance—the cosmic dancer. So you see I bear a great name; and whatever I have within me, I have to give my very best as a humble offering at the feet of Nataraj.' "

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Russia's Nine-Year-Old Orchestra Conductor

Permitted to Make but Two Public Appearances a Year, She Receives an Allowance From the Government

A Spaniard in Moscow went to a concert at the Conservatory not long ago and had a musical experience altogether surprizing. Hardly had the red curtain parted, and the orchestra's two hundred artists filed in to take their seats, when there appeared upon the stage an exquisite little girl, who could not have been more than eight or nine years old.

Soyuz photograph

MARGARET HEIFETZ

Conducts Soviet orchestra

Turning to a Russian laborer beside him, the Spaniard said, "What a lovely child. Who is she?"

"Margaret Heifetz, one of Russia's talented musicians."

"And what does she play?"

"The piano, but she's not going to play to-night."

"Then why is she up there among the musicians?"

The Russian looked puzzled and even a bit shocked on finding his neighbor so ill informed, for every one in Moscow knew that little Margaret was to conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra in a concerto.

"I'm a foreigner, and I haven't studied the program," said the Spaniard, apologetically, and continued in *Estampa* (Madrid), "The two hundred musicians followed the baton of this marvelously precocious little creature as she led them through a dozen numbers, among them Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, Schubert's Seventh, and Rimsky-Korsakof's 'Schéhérazade,' winning tremendous applause." After the concert, the Spaniard met her.

"I am nine," she said. "When I was six, my father began to teach me scales. Then I learned the piano, but I like conducting much better, for there aren't any orchestra leaders younger than I am, and people don't watch my hands when I conduct as they do when I play."

"But we watch you," said her admirer, tho the sally appears to have been quite wasted, for the young lady replied, "Oh, that's nothing!"

Margaret has feminine rivals in other countries, but they have reached mature age. Dame Ethel Smyth in England is over seventy; Ethel Leginska in America is a mature musician. Margaret still plays with her dolls—twenty of them—but can conduct Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in a way to impress critical Moscow audiences as well as members of the orchestra who have played under famous conductors. She has a dozen works in her orchestral repertoire.

She studied at the Leningrad Conservatory, but her father, who is a cellist at the Leningrad Little Opera House, has been her teacher of orchestral conducting.

She is given a regular allowance by the Soviet Government to pay for her musical education, but she is permitted to make only two public appearances in a year.

A woman orchestra leader is a novelty in any country, but when she is only nine years old, she becomes an international sensation.

Smallest Book

A book of twenty-six pages with forty-six verses of Fitzgerald's "Rubaiyat" has been completed in Worcester, Massachusetts. It is half the size of a postage-stamp, is bound in leather, and weighs one-third of a carat. It must take a pair of Sam Weller's "double-hextra gas microscopes" to read it. It took seven years to make it, whereupon the New York *Times* is led to comment:

"It is likely old Omar could have thought of a pleasanter way to spend seven years. One can imagine how astonished the poet would have been if in response to his famous prescription for happiness underneath the bough he had been handed a book of verses three-eighths of an inch by three-sixteenths, a medicine dropper full of wine, a crumb of bread and two golden hairs from the head of Thou!"

"Salome" Banned at Oxford

While the Metropolitan Opera has lifted its ban on Wilde's "Salome," or we might say Strauss's Wilde's "Salome," Oxford University, through its Vice-Chancellor, F. J. Lys, has put his veto on the play's proposed production by the Oxford Repertory Company.

The Right to Rewrite

When a new member joins the Forty Immortals, and all Paris clamors for a new edition of his works, he shudders at the thought of his early crudity. Why not hide it by revising? Then it will appear that at twenty-four he was as accomplished a master as he is now at sixty, while, from the standpoint of art and of the reader's enjoyment, much will have been gained. But what of the ethical considerations involved? Those greatly interest M. Pierre Lagarde, who is asking a series of French authors to give their opinions, and passing them on to *Comœdia* (Paris).

"One should never finish writing a book," says Francis Carco, "especially in these days when everything changes so swiftly," and Marcel Prevost says, "several successive editions of my works have appeared, and a final complete edition is in press. I have made no basic changes, but correct only as one corrects proof. However, I may some day 'do over' a novel and try to improve it. That is every author's right."

Henri Bordeaux, however, declares, "One must correct only details, especially style. For one can never regain the state of inner warmth—state of grace, I might almost say—that brought the work into being. Victor Hugo maintained that corrections should be made in a subsequent volume. Nothing more just." Meanwhile, J. H. Rosny, *ainé*, president of the Académie Goncourt, tells M. Lagarde, "In general, the corrections of one's early work seems to me undesirable, yet there are cases where correction may be useful and even necessary—for example, to repair certain errors or to remove some striking absurdity. The important consideration, always, is to preserve tone, and correct only in detail."

In much the same spirit, Gabriel Faure writes: "When the question of republishing my three early novels came up, this problem presented itself with a seriousness which you will readily appreciate if you know the terrible demon of form that possesses me. I was forced to make changes in every one of those novels."

All this seems to Maurice Rostand a flat violation of literary ethics, and he protests: "I can't understand a man's correcting the work of his youth so as to give it an effect of masterly technique which it did not have when first written. To recapture an idea or a subject is all very well. I even imagine that one may be free to go on treating the same subject eternally. But one must create a new work each time. Otherwise, what good? A complete refusion will do. Partial corrections, no.

"That would be to belie the past. We must have the courage to face the future with all our past weaknesses.

"No, to correct the work of one's youth is to be guilty of falsehood. It is changing an image of what one was at a certain moment. Do we retouch our old photographs?"

The classic English example is Henry James rewriting his early novels for his definitive edition. Edmund Gosse tried to dissuade him, and their friendship was imperilled as a consequence.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited Contributions to this Department can not be returned. Unpublished Poetry Unavailable

Here is one, in *The Saturday Review* (London), who makes merry with modern art:

AN ADDRESS TO YOUNG STUDENTS OF ART

(Inspired by Certain Pictures Now on View)

By C.

If, gentlemen, you mean to paint
With hopes of fame and gold,
The principles of modern art
You faithfully must hold.

And firstly—though this precept might,
I trust, be left unsaid—
Shun the insidious influence
Of the illustrious dead.

The beautiful, the high, the pure,
The thing they call "romance,"
Sweet thoughts that once have nerved young limbs
In battle and in dance—

That class of thing—you know the rest—
Was once thought worth its fee.
But you have learnt it will not do
For nineteen thirty-three,

The earth, the sky, the human form—
Its face or hinder part—
To paint them as in fact they are
Were fatal to your art.

The hard fact and the heart's desire
You equally must flee:
Paint that which no men ever saw
Or ever wished to see.

Nor should your work display one trace
Of any sort of power,
Beyond what every artisan
Could learn in half an hour.

This poem in *Harper's* seems to express a grudging, somewhat bitter, renunciation that almost refutes itself:

MY ONLY NEED

By Mark Van Doren

My only need—you ask me, and I tell you—
Is that henceforth forever you exist.
You are not mine; I may not ever bell you
Like an owned animal for night and mist.
My only need, whatever darkness take me,
Whatever tears close now my separate eyes,
Is that you live, and let the knowledge make me
Immortal as the day that never dies—
That, swift and even, turns into the sun,
As turns the after-shadow down to death.
Let neither then my night, my day be done;
Let them both swing in silence, with no breath
To call you from the distances you keep.
(Would they were little; would that my love could sleep!)

In *L'Alouette* (Medford, Mass.) there is a sarcastic jab at the studio jargon of painte

OVER-CONFIDENCE

By Merwin Coe

The painter squints his eyes . . . then, in afield
Against a knoll where Autumn stands revealed,
Sets up his easel in an aster-patch. . . .
And loads his palette heavily with paint
That pales the sunset . . . then he strikes a match . . .
And smokes . . . and talks of "painting with restraint"
. . . .As though he thought it possible to render
More than the merest hint of earthly splendor!

Edwin Fisher is a young merchant on "Main Street"

Let an Equitable agent apply the Case Method to your financial problem

The Fisher case is merely an illustration of the Equitable method of fitting life insurance to individual needs. Your age, your income, business and family obligations, and many other factors are taken into account—and then an effective, economical program is developed.

How the Equitable "Case Method" helped to solve one of his problems will interest merchants and business men everywhere

Edwin Fisher was making progress. His first business venture was working out as well as he had hoped. His foot seemed firmly planted on the first rung of the ladder of success. He felt confident, but not exactly secure.

He realized that he was not in business for himself, strictly speaking, but for himself and family. What would become of them and the business in case anything should happen to him? This disturbing thought came to him repeatedly.

Then one day an Equitable agent asked for the privilege of analyzing his life insurance needs by the "Case Method." Here is the program that was recommended:

A "clean up" fund, to pay off Fisher's loan at the bank, provide ready cash for the business and meet incidental expenses;

A regular monthly income plan for the wife and children, to enable them to "carry on" without having to make a "sacrifice sale" of the business;

A plan for his own retirement. The same plan which would protect his family would provide Fisher himself with a lifelong income if he lived to retirement age.

All this protection and old age security involves an outlay of only $10 a week, which is deducted from the earnings of the business without hardship.

THE EQUITABLE
FAIR — JUST
LIFE ASSURANCE
SECURITY — PEACE OF MIND
SOCIETY
MUTUAL — COOPERATIVE
OF THE U.S.
NATION-WIDE SERVICE

The EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of the United States 36 D.
Thomas I. Parkinson, *President.* 393 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.

I am interested in your "Case Method" of adapting life insurance to specific needs. Kindly send explanatory booklet.

NAME

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The New Challenger for the *America's* Cup

When the Aviator-Sportsman, Sopwith, Flies the Royal Yacht Squadron Colors Against an as Yet Unnamed Defender, an Effort Dropped in 1895 Will Be Resumed

By George Currie

FROM that Holy of Holies of snowy canvas bent to spars, the Royal Yacht Squadron, has come the first challenge in thirty-eight years for the recovery of its own "Hundred Guineas Cup," won by the schooner *America* in 1851 and which has stood for these many years in the New York Yacht Club, the pride and glory of Yankee seamanship.

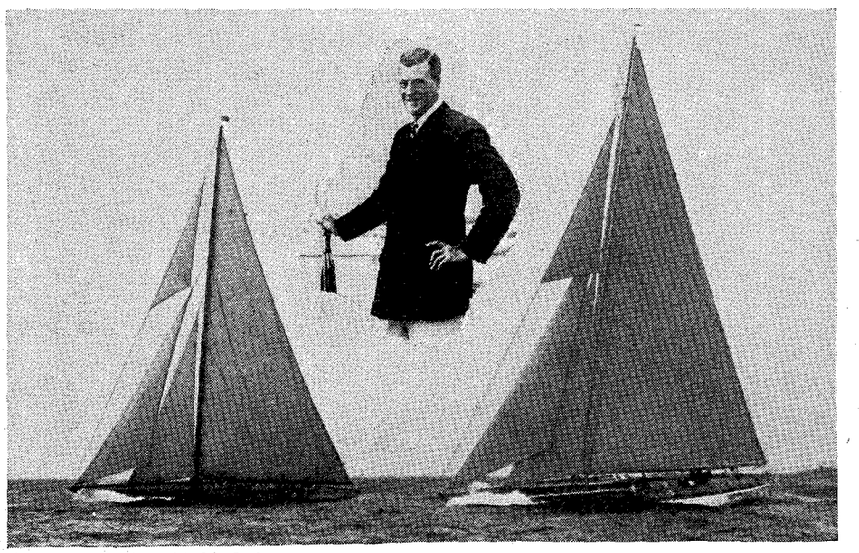
Thomas O. M. Sopwith, air-plane engineer, world-renowned aviator, but comparatively unknown in American waters as the owner of a fast twelve-meter sloop *Mouette* and purchaser of Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock V*, is the member in whose behalf the sedate R. Y. S. has been moved to resume the quest put aside in 1895. The keel of the challenger has already been laid.

So far the New York Yacht Club has done little more than accept the British defiance. At Bristol, Rhode Island, the bows of five Cup defenders butt almost into the main street from where they have been hauled out for the winter, but whether it will fall to *Weetamoe*, *Vanitie*, *Enterprise*, *Yankee*, *Resolute*, or to an entirely new craft to defend, neither the octogenarian "Old Mr. Nat" Herreshoff nor his competitors in yacht design know as yet.

Since 1930 when the last of the *Shamrocks* went down to defeat against *Enterprise*, the rules have been changed. No longer need the Barnegat shellback or the Gloucester-bank man turn up his nose at the dainty seaworthiness of millionaires' playthings. For one thing, both challenger and defender must step an honest-to-goodness mast. The glistening weight-saving duraluminum spar of *Enterprise* has been ruled out. And this time the yachts must carry real crew quarters below decks, which is an advantage to the challenger.

Must Sail Across

Because America sailed across the Atlantic to win the Cup in the Solent from *Aurora*, the rules have demanded that each challenger cross the ocean under its own sail. This has compelled the British to go in for sturdier and consequently heavier construction, a circumstance which on occasion has not been without its grim humor. As, for instance, that brisk sunny morning in 1920 when *Shamrock IV* rode sprucely outside Sandy Hook, lee rail awash under reefed mainsail while *Resolute* hugged her mooring inside, barepoled and shy of the thirty-five-mile blow. It was the day they called off the race because of too much wind and gave sarcastic New Jersey skippers and Sandy Hook pilots the chance to say it was like calling off a swim "because the water was too wet."



Photograph by Edwin Levick, New York

Shamrock and *Enterprise* with white water under their bows. Inset, Harold S. Vanderbilt, who was at the wheel of *Enterprise*

Whether one of the 1930 defenders is to be altered to fit the rules—these are, after all, economical days when even wealthy men think it over carefully before joining up with a cup yacht syndicate—or whether a sleek new craft is to be built, the fact remains that she will go to the start as seaworthy as the stout-hearted old *Columbia* with Charlie Barr aboard. *Shamrock V* and *Enterprise* were the last of the "skimmers."

Even they have been sturdied up. Mr. Sopwith bought *Shamrock V* from Sir Thomas Lipton in 1931 after her stormy passage home. She responded handsomely to the sailing of his after-guard and has run up a count of twenty-four to thirteen against King George's mighty *Britannia*.

Sentimental American yachtsmen are enthusiastic over the Royal Yacht Squadron. Their last chance to act as host to a member craft of the premier British sailing fleet ended in a dismal row, one of the biggest squabbles in the history of international sport.

In 1895 Lord Dunraven brought over *Valkyrie III*. The second race against *Defender* was marred by the intrusion of the excursion steamer *Yorktown* just before the start and the sweeping of *Defender's* deck and snapping of the topmast stay by *Valkyrie's* boom as Captain Sycamore luffed sharply to avoid a collision. The crippled *Defender* almost overhauled the flying *Valkyrie;* but the foul was so obvious that C. Oliver Iselin's protest was allowed.

Dunraven immediately flew into a pet. When Iselin offered to resail the race, his lordship imposed impossible conditions, pointing out in one letter that he thought the foul was *Defender's*, replying in another that if the committee had ordered the race resailed he might have considered it.

He ordered his boat to cross the line in the third race to give *Defender* a start and then quit. Returning to England, he made a speech, duly reported but coldly received by the London *Times*, in which he charged that secretly extra ballast had been stowed away in *Defender*.

The press bellowed importantly on both sides of the Atlantic and loudest in New York. An official investigation, attended by his truculent lordship, completely exonerated Iselin and the crew of *Defender*. There the matter rested until 1898 when the Royal Ulster Yacht Club challenged in behalf of a tea-merchant with a mariner's squint, a palatial steam yacht and plenty of money to finance so costly a toy as a Cup yacht.

One mentions the fourth and fifth series between Sir Thomas Lipton and the New York Yacht Club to call attention to the change in public attitude. When Dunraven ordered *Valkyrie III* off the course and went home in a huff, the country raged at him. When Charlie Barr was beating the early *Shamrocks*, it applauded in a fever of nautical patriotism. But by the time the snowy-mustached old tea baronet went to Newport in 1930 to see the fifth of his hopes blasted, even yachtsmen found in the spanking triumph of Harold Vanderbilt and *Enterprise* a queer conflict of regret.

Mr. Sopwith, the new British challenger, was born in 1888. In 1914 he married the Hon. Beatrix Mary Leslie Hore-Ruthven. She died in 1930. They had no children. Last year he married Miss Phyllis Brodie Gordon.

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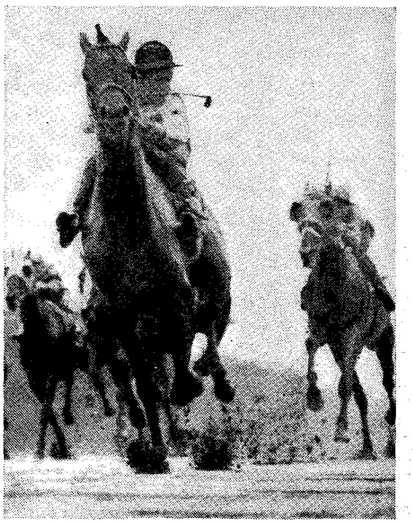
American Tracks Need More and Better Horses

"What racing needs most is sounder and better horses—and a lot more of them."

Thus G. F. T. Ryall sums up in *Polo* one phase of the turf situation. A shortage is impending, he warns, a shortage that threatens seriously the quality of our meetings. The United States, Canada, Cuba, and Mexico had sixty-five recognized meetings in 1932. The number of unrecognized ones was probably about the same. This season there will be probably a hundred; and with wide-spread legalization of betting there is the prospect of still more tracks.



© International

Some of the tracks need as many as 1,000 horses in order to make an adequate showing

Nineteen thirty-two saw some 9,017 thoroughbreds under colors at the recognized meetings; and Mr. Ryall estimates that approximately as many are available for this season.

These, he adds, "would be quite sufficient if racing customs and conditions were the same here as they are in England, where there is flat racing from the end of March to the middle of November, and steeplechasing from November to March, and the meetings follow a regular circuit, with the tracks separated by comparatively short distances. Here, however, during the summer months, from six to a dozen tracks are running the same day, hundreds of miles apart."

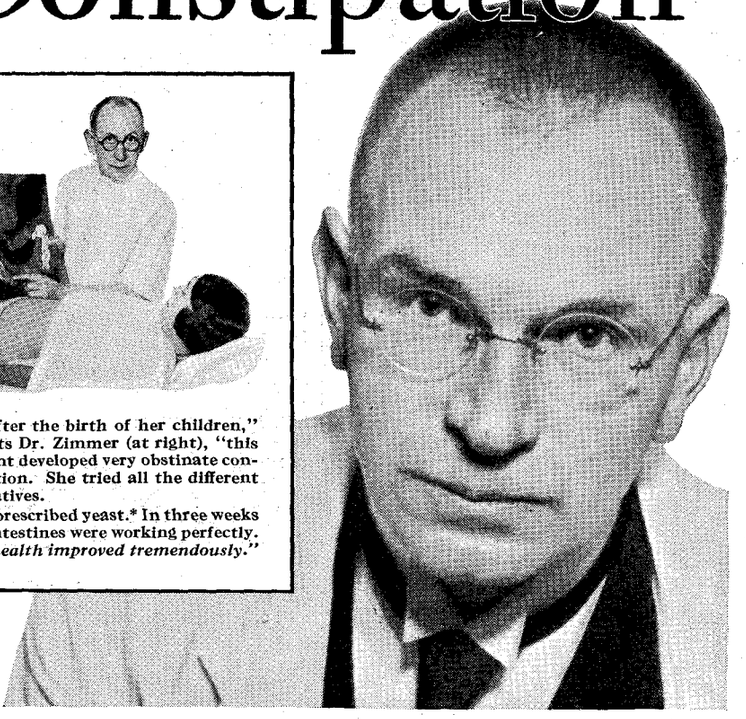
Meetings as large, for example, as Arlington Park, Belmont Park, and Saratoga, need 1,000 horses for an adequate showing. There are other well-known tracks that can get along with 500, and some of the small ones on 150.

In 1932 the number of foals registered was 5,149. But, as this writer warns, less than half of those registered get into races, and when the number of horses that drop out of the ranks for one reason or another is taken into consideration, it seems evident to Mr. Ryall that "there is only a slight increase in the total horses in training every year."

"She was 47 years old —had Chronic Constipation"

● "After the birth of her children," reports Dr. Zimmer (at right), "this patient developed very obstinate constipation. She tried all the different purgatives.

"I prescribed yeast.* In three weeks her intestines were working perfectly. *Her health improved tremendously.*"



—reports DR. ZIMMER, *of Berlin*

DR. ARNOLD ZIMMER is head of the Division for Metabolism at the Hubertus Hospital in Berlin-Schlachtensee. He is one of Germany's most prominent medical authorities.

"Nothing undermines health so quickly," states Dr. Zimmer, "as chronic constipation. Warnings of this trouble are headaches, coated tongue, irritability, skin troubles . . .

"I oppose harsh laxatives. Fresh yeast —a corrective food—helps the intestines to *help themselves* . . . restores normal action. *Its action is gentle and natural.*"

When you eat Fleischmann's Yeast you act to free your system of the poisons that may be keeping *you* from perfect health. Fleischmann's Yeast "tones"—stimulates —purifies the entire digestive system.

Try Fleischmann's Yeast—3 cakes a day, following the directions on the label. You can get it at grocers, restaurants and soda fountains almost everywhere.

Won't you start to eat it now?

● "I suffered from constipation for years," *writes* Mrs. Mary Ryder, *of Baker, Ore.* "I tried almost every sort of laxative and cathartic. Our doctor prescribed Fleischmann's Yeast. My elimination became regular."

***IMPORTANT!**

Fleischmann's Yeast for health is sold only in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label. It's yeast in its fresh, effective form—rich in vitamins B, G and D—the kind doctors advise.

NRA

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MORTON DOWNEY

CBS Star

It's a shame to let poor or worn-out tubes distort, mar or dim his softly-rich voice. Get the real Morton Downey. Today put in the best tubes that modern radio science has produced:

The only radio tubes made and guaranteed by RCA

The German Program of Anti-Semitism

(Continued from page 13)

Hitler, himself. Anti-Semitism, with him, is a religion. He can, if the occasion demands, speak and act moderately on almost any subject. Moderation has never been known to characterize him in regard to the Jews. This uncompromising fanaticism is not something new in Hitler's character. He was an enthusiastic anti-Semite long before the war.

In Vienna where, as a young man, he went to make his fortune, the labor-unions were generally dominated by Socialists. Some of the leading Socialists were Jewish. When, therefore, Hitler found that he could not get or keep a job without joining a labor-union he blamed his difficulties on the Jews. This animosity grew to a downright hatred during the months in which he wandered, penniless, through the streets of Vienna. It was developed and intensified with the growth of his own pride in the Teutonic race, his belief in its divine destiny and his bitterness toward anything, and in particular toward the Jews, which seemed to him to stand in the way of its realization.

As National-Socialism grew in strength in Germany, the Nazi case against the Jews grew and expanded until, by the time the Brown-Shirts took over the country, everything that they looked upon as evil was held to be of Jewish origin. The Germans—so the Nazi story runs—did not suffer military defeat in the war. In the field "the German Army was never defeated." The Armistice was a result of a "stab-in-the-back," that is, of revolutionary outbreaks behind the lines which brought about the overthrow of the monarchy. This stabbing, say the Nazis, was the work of Jews.

All the miseries of the decade and a half that followed find a similar explanation. The nation was "dishonored" by the terms of the Peace Treaty. Well, declare the Brown-Shirts, the Jews forced its acceptance. Impossible peace terms were imposed. All right, the Jews dictated them. Economic chaos overtook Germany in the inflation—a chaos which, as the propaganda puts it, Jewish financiers engineered and by which they profited. Economic chaos was followed by social and moral disintegration: German women went into activities for which they were never intended, the German home was menaced, immorality was rife in the nation's cities and corrupting motion-pictures and literature spread the havoc through the countryside. The Nazis preach that in all of this, the Jews were leaders. And the individual who is probably the most prominent anti-Semite in Germany told me, blandly, that "we would have no crime if we had no Jews. As you probably know"—it happened that I didn't—"the international language of the underworld is Yiddish."

For all this wholesale and ridiculous indictment the Jews, in the best eye-for-an-eye and tooth-for-a-tooth fashion, are to be made to pay. In theory, of course, the Nazis propose only to put the Jews in their proper place. That is, since 1 per cent. of the total population of Germany is Jewish, 1 per cent. of the nation's opportunities will be left to Jews. That is the theory. The practise is something different. In practise, the National-Socialists are out to eliminate the Jews from the nation entirely and as fast as it is economically safe to do so. If there are still unmolested Jews in Germany—and I suppose there are some—the reason for their escape is either mere chance or the fact that they happen to be in positions where, for the time being, it would be inexpedient for the Nazis to trouble them. In the end, unless there is an unlooked-for change in Nazi purposes, they will all be eliminated.

They are being eliminated in wholesale fashion as it is. This is particularly true in the professions. Many of Germany's finest doctors are Jews. They are not forbidden to practise. But the Government has seen to it that their practises, in so far as possible, are taken away. About 85 per cent. of German medical income comes from membership in the so-called panels of the health-insurance offices. Jews have been practically eliminated from these panels. While I was in Berlin an announcement was published of a forthcoming meeting of the Berlin Medical Association. The announcement carried, in black-faced type, this line: "Jews will not be admitted." Aryan doctors can not call non-Aryan doctors into consultation or send their patients to them. Aryans are likewise forbidden to have medical partnerships with non-Aryans.

The same discriminations apply to lawyers—many of the more successful of whom were Jews. Jewish judges have been eliminated from the nation's courts. Many Jewish lawyers are forbidden even to enter the court-room. They, like the doctors, are forbidden to form partnerships with Aryans. And more serious than this, few sensible Germans, with a court case ahead of them, would dare to defy the prevailing prejudice by risking their cause with Jews. The anti-Semitic bias of the Nazi-approved judges of Germany makes it too unlikely that a Jewish advocate would receive fair treatment at the hands of the court.

There has been a similar drive against Jewish professors and students. The National-Socialists are taking no chances with the public-school system. The youth of the

Jews in Germany

One per cent. of Germany's population is Jewish. Thirty Germans have been awarded Nobel prizes in various fields; eight of them, or more than 25 per cent., were Jews.

Of the 96,000 Jews who served in the fatherland's war army, 78 per cent. saw service at the front, and 12,000 were killed.

Aryan doctors and lawyers are forbidden to form partnerships with non-Aryans.

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land are to be brought up in the teachings of "pure Aryanism." To the Nazi mind Jewish instructors are not qualified for the teaching of such doctrine any more than Jewish students are in a position to receive it. Jewish professors, therefore, have been almost completely ousted and Jewish students so severely discriminated against as to make the business of getting an education intolerably difficult.

There are still Jewish students. But their lot is a sorry one. They are often ignored by their teachers. They are frequently segregated in a separate section of the classroom. Their fellow students, particularly in the universities, have no dealings, either academic or social, with them. They are forbidden scholarships. In Berlin I was told that the tram-car company which sells student-tickets at reduced rates has refused to extend that privilege to Jewish students.

This is no casual or temporary policy. It has been carefully considered and, in my opinion, it will continue. This fall, at the opening of the present academic year, Germany's universities published, simultaneously, the following declaration:

"Our most dangerous enemy is the Jew and every one connected with him. The Jew can only think Jewish. If he writes German, he lies. The German who writes German but thinks un-German is a traitor. We censor Jewish works. We wish German students to destroy Jewish intellectualism. We demand that students and professors should be chosen from Germans and that the German spirit should be thus safeguarded."

During one week in mid-October, four of the chief officials of the Nazi régime, including the new head of the German-Christian church, made speeches in various places on various subjects. Every speech contained, in its course, a call to the nation to redouble its efforts to suppress the Jews.

Despite this concentrated hostility, Germany's Jews are loath to leave the country. Most of them have no place to go. And the German Government makes it almost impossible to take funds sufficient for them to go with. Many of them, whom I met, still clung to the hope that international pressure might ameliorate their lot or that Hitler, with the fever of the revolution somewhat passed, might experience a change of heart. Undoubtedly international pressure, through the boycotts now in progress in many nations, has given the Nazis real cause for alarm. But that alarm has not, as yet, become sufficiently pronounced to find reflection in their policies. A change of heart is always a possibility. But no one seriously believes that it is a likely one.

As things stand, therefore, it is not enough merely to point out that the future of the Jew in Germany is dark. It would be more accurate to say that he has no future. He, like the kulaks of Soviet Russia, is being liquidated. The method of liquidation in Germany, as in Russia, is harsh and frequently brutal. But harsh or not, it will probably be carried through to its tragic conclusion, until Germany's Jews are driven from the country entirely or reduced to the level of serfdom.

A GREAT NEW ADVANCE IN TREATING *Acid Indigestion*

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•

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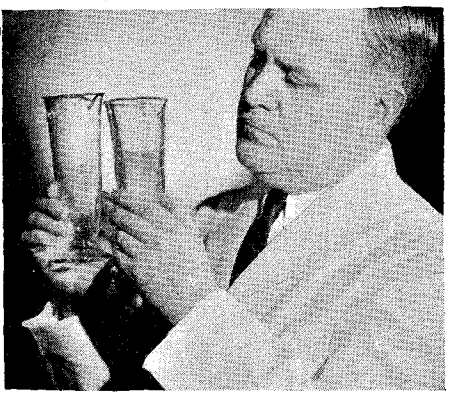

PEOPLE who suffer with distressing symptoms of acid indigestion such as heartburn, gas, sour stomach, a feeling of fullness after meals, can now take advantage of a greatly improved way to relieve these annoying conditions.

Even healthful fruits and vegetables may cause stomach distress due to acids and fermentations they contain.

Many people heretofore have mixed up and drunk strong water soluble alkalies in an effort to get temporary relief. For a long time physicians have known that such alkalies taken in strong concentration had serious disadvantages. Alkalosis might eventually be caused, if the habit were kept up. Kidney trouble might be developed. And last but not least, soluble alkali taken into the stomach could change the normal state of the stomach juices, actually slowing up digestion, instead of helping it.

After-eating distress may now be relieved without resorting to strong water soluble alkalies.

A new and effective kind of relief is found in a new antacid mint called TUMS. TUMS contain an antacid compound soluble only in the presence of acid. When the acid condition is corrected the remainder passes on undissolved, inert and without affecting the blood and kidneys. Thus TUMS act as a buffer, neutralizing the excess acid in the stomach but not changing it into an alkaline condition. They do not retard digestion and are far safer than soluble alkalies, as they produce no irritation.

Try TUMS. They come in a convenient little roll so you can carry them with you always. Munch 3 or 4 after meals or whenever distressed. Any time that you are feeling not quite up to par, eat 2 or 3 of them. You may be surprised at the improvement. They are delightful, just like candy. Only 10c—at any drug store. (TUMS do not contain soda or any water soluble alkalies.)

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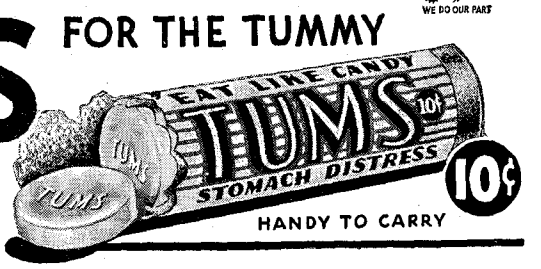

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Pumpkin Pie, an American Institution

Without It, Thanksgiving Would Be As Incomplete As Washington's Birthday Without the Hatchet, and Christmas Without Plum Pudding

By Dorothy Kirk Sinker

THE visitor getting off the train at any New England station the night before Thanksgiving finds the town bulging with people and buzzing with preparations for that great national holiday.

He must be impressed by the spirit of striving, happy energy prevailing everywhere. And if he could look back some 300 years, he would see that same driving force and tenacious spirit behind the preparations for the first Thanksgiving dinner served by a group of Pilgrims to their neighbors, the Red Men.

That was December, 1621. This is November, 1933. Yet what change from the time of our forefathers!

Now, as perhaps never before, one sees in American life that same sturdy, upright desire of accomplishment which prevailed among the early colonists. One finds pride in achievement replacing the fierce battle for power and profit. One finds the more stable foundation of the American home being anchored as a result of the depression. And this fact, the women of the country believe very significant. . . . It means that more activities, both of a creative and recreative nature, will be carried on within the home. Closer family relationship will result and a happier, more contented national spirit will be built up.

Staging a Come-Back

The United States Government Extension Service foresaw this as an important factor toward reconstruction when it instituted, through its country-home agents, a nation-wide "Live at Home" program. Under this plan rural women are resuming many of their discarded domestic activities. Canning, drying fruits and vegetables, cheese making, butter making, and even bread making are staging a come-back in farm homes.

And so, in that New England town on Thanksgiving Eve, the visitor will experience the same thrill that is being felt all over the land this Thanksgiving—the thrill of accomplishing something really worth while.

Tho peculiarly an American holiday, as it has come to be celebrated throughout the United States, a day of Thanksgiving is by no means restricted to the American people. Nor was it first established at Plymouth, as is popularly supposed. The fact is, that the act of setting aside a special period for "giving thanks" dates back to the time of Plutarch and comes on down through the ages to the time when some Church of England men, the Popham colonists, landed on the coast of Maine on August 19, 1607.

RECIPE FOR PUMPKIN PIE

2 cups cooked pumpkin	½ teaspoon ginger
⅔ cup sugar	¼ teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon salt	3 eggs
1 teaspoon cinnamon	2 cups milk
	3 tablespoons melted butter

To the steamed, mashed pumpkin add sugar, salt and spices. Add eggs, slightly beaten, milk and melted butter. Mix well. Line pie pan with chilled pastry, brush it with unbeaten egg white (this helps to prevent a soggy undercrust) and pour in the pumpkin mixture. Bake in hot oven (450°F.) 10 minutes; reduce to moderate oven (350°F.) and bake 20 minutes longer, or until pumpkin filling is firm like custard.

Another method of baking is to prick the pastry slightly with the tines of a fork, set another pie pan of the same size inside the pastry-lined pan and bake in a very hot oven (500° F.) for 10 minutes; then remove the second pan and pour in the pumpkin mixture. Reduce heat of oven to moderate (350° F.) and bake 30 minutes, or until firm.

Their leader ordered a general thanksgiving to God for their "saffe aryvall into the contry." Records show this to be the first reference to Thanksgiving on United States territory, tho North America can claim Newfoundland as celebrating a period of Thanksgiving as early as 1578.

But what can be claimed as typically American is the ritual—and the word is used advisedly—of Thanksgiving dinner. To our Pilgrim forefathers, on that historic Thanksgiving after the first harvest, goes the credit of inaugurating a custom which American families have cherished for generations. A custom every one loves because it gathers dear ones from far and near, around the festive board.

On that first Thanksgiving dinner table, one is told, there were oysters and game, venison and partridge broiled over the fire, and wild turkeys brought from the woods. There were barley loaves and cakes of Indian meal. Besides, there was a surprizing variety of vegetables; among them the indigenous pumpkin—a gift from the Indians. So, who knows, perhaps there was pumpkin pie!

A Grateful Nation

For this great "American institution" goes the profound gratitude of an entire nation. What would Thanksgiving dinner be without pumpkin pie? No more complete than Washington's birthday without the hatchet, Easter without the bunny, Hallowe'en without black cats, or Christmas without plum pudding. Indeed, it just wouldn't be Thanksgiving!

Fortunately, the pumpkin is one of the few things of which nature creates a surplus; enough for Jack-o'-Lanterns for Hallowe'en and enough for pies to go on the dinner table of every home at Thanksgiving. If there is any doubt that pumpkin pie is not typically a Thanksgiving food item, look at the accompanying chart. This chart was drawn according to authentic statistics of a wholesale pie organization with bakeries in almost every section of the country. It shows that altho pumpkin pie sells from October to February, it reaches its zenith of popularity during Thanksgiving week.

And with Thanksgiving week almost upon us, it's time to think about making pumpkin pie.

No wonder the young housekeeper, whose turn it is to entertain the family this year, is bewildered as she scans her cook-books for a recipe. A glance through a dozen of them would disclose as many different recipes for pumpkin pie. At least they would appear different. But if one studied them carefully it would be found that they were not so different after all. The principle of making good pastry is the same everywhere; the main difference lies in the blend of spices that go into the pumpkin mixture and in the baking of the pie.

First of all, it must have a crisp, flaky, tender crust. Flour, salt, shortening and water are the only ingredients necessary, but it's surprizing how widely the results can vary. And it's all in the handling. Just remember (1) to work the shortening into the flour as quickly as possible, using a pastry blender instead of warm finger-tips; (2) to use only enough water to hold flour and shortening together; (3) to handle the dough with a light, quick touch. Then chill it thoroughly.

Making the Pie

In the meantime the pumpkin must be made ready. Some will be able to go out in their own corn-fields and pick one of a deep yellow color, smooth and almost round, lightly christened by frost, while others will have to depend on their grocer or a roadside stand.

Bring it into the kitchen, and with a long sharp knife cut it in halves, then in quarters, and remove the seeds. Then cut into smaller pieces and remove the rind. Next it must be steamed and pressed through a strainer.

Canned pumpkin of such good quality may be bought to-day that many homemakers, especially those living in large cities, find it more convenient to use this already cooked product. But whichever is used, the procedure from this point on is the same (see recipe box) except for the matter of seasonings.

On this subject of seasonings there appears to be a great difference of opinion. Some prefer a predominating flavor of ginger; others are inclined toward cinnamon,

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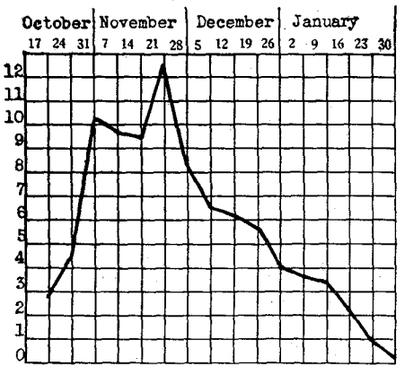
and still others like an equal blend of the two, with a little nutmeg, clove, allspice or mace thrown in. It is interesting to learn from a national chain of restaurants that these spicy idiosyncrasies are inclined to be sectional. For instance, New York likes ginger, while Philadelphia and most rural communities in the East prefer a decided cinnamon flavor. Chicago and the Middle West like a more delicate seasoning, with no one spice flavor predominating. This seems to be generally true except in Minnesota, where ginger is very popular. The West coast seem to have a preference for nutmeg. And as for the South, it is said



THE PUMPKIN PIE SEASON

A graphical representation of seasonal popularity

they are turning traitor! The increasing popularity of sweet-potato pie in Southern communities seems to have forced the pumpkin somewhat in the background. However, sweet potato or pumpkin, they like nutmeg to flavor it.

The matter of seasoning, therefore, is something each pie maker can best work out for herself. With the recipe in this article as a basis, she may add or subtract spices to suit the taste of her particular family.

The pastry is thoroughly chilled and the filling is ready!

Next comes the baking. But first line the pie pan with the chilled pastry which has been rolled out to ⅛-inch thickness. Fit it well into the corners, *easing* it in rather than *stretching*, so that there will be no air bubbles to puff up when the heat of the oven strikes it.

Then bake the pie by one of the methods described in the recipe box.

Don't Bake Just *One*

Simple, isn't it, this matter of making a pumpkin pie? There's only one more suggestion. Don't bake just *one* pie for Thanksgiving. Stinginess and pumpkin pie don't mix well on that festive day. Certainly the author of the following lines didn't think so, did he?—

"After the pies are baked set them in a row, always on the second shelf of the pantry, and let them ripen. Only let one pie, as soon as it comes from the oven, be set on the window ledge to cool. If it is not there on the morrow, ask no questions. Is not gratitude from a whole family as good as pumpkin pie any time?"

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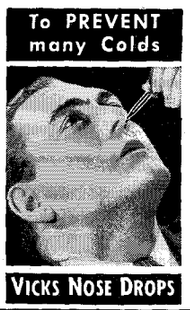

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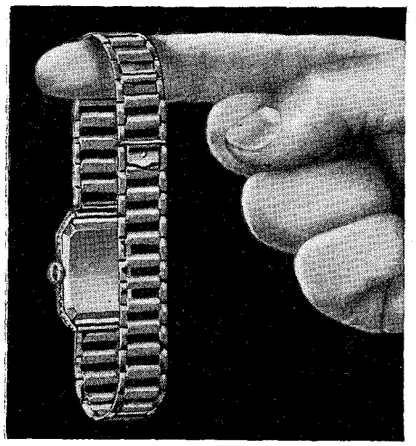

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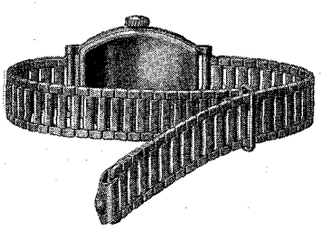

KREMENTZ

Self-Adjustable

WATCH BAND

About Books and Their Authors

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

Alexander Hamilton was but fifteen years of age when, in 1772, he came to this country from his birthplace, St. Croix in the West Indies. After one year of schooling here, he decided that he was ready for college, and he submitted himself for examination for Princeton. In selecting that college he made one condition, namely, that he should not be held back by slower-minded students and, if able, should be permitted to finish his course in less than the usually allotted time. This condition the trustees could not accept, and Hamilton thereupon entered King's College (Columbia). Assurance and a plan of life were his from boyhood, and these were called upon to the utmost by the situation in which he found himself in the new country.

R. E. Bailey

The publication of an intimate picture of this great American is timely—**An American Colossus: The Singular Career of Alexander Hamilton,** by Ralph Edward Bailey (Boston: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Company; $3.00). Conditions in the world to-day demand as clear and incisive thinking as did those of a century and three-quarters ago. Modern youths, in particular, will find in the career of Alexander Hamilton a spur to action and an opportunity to renew their faith in their own ability, provided it is trained and directed.

* * *

Making the Most of Your Income. By Harvey Blodgett (New York: The Macmillan Company; $1.50). Buy in order that you may save is the engaging philosophy which animates this book. Mr. Blodgett, with great good sense, demonstrates that a person can make large profits by purchasing needed articles at low prices, provided he has formed the habit of saving a part of his income. This, to be sure, is only a part of the author's plan, which discusses the possibilities of moderate incomes from numerous points of view.

* * *

Winners. By Roy Bullard Chamberlin (New York: The Abingdon Press; $1.50). A clergyman, actively associated for many years with schools and colleges, and now at Dartmouth College, records his experiences with the youth of the land in a series of narratives having to do with crucial decisions confronting boys in all aspects of campus life.

* * *

Dr. Thorndyke Intervenes. By R. Austin Freeman (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; $2). This medico-legal sleuth needs no introduction to lovers of detective fiction. In this story he is called in to review a claim to the English peerage. So shrewd is his investigation that he uncovers not only fraud, but robbery and murder.

The Old Man Dies. By Elizabeth Sprigge (New York: The Macmillan Compay; $2.50). An entire family of interesting and individual characters revolve about the head of the house, who now these twenty-five years has been expected to die. For them life would be greatly simplified if only he would pass on. But the suspense is prolonged interminably, so that when the end finally comes, all these personages are unable to free themselves from the old man's influence. Most of the action is in London. A brilliant idea, interestingly developed.

* * *

Pleasures and Palaces. By Frances and Gertrude Warner (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company; $1.75). A collection of essays of the kind associated in people's minds with the London *Spectator* and *The Atlantic Monthly*—dealing with every-day subjects and reinforced by an informal background of philosophy. A charming book for idle moments.

* * *

The Unknown Brahms. By Robert Haven Schauffler (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; $3.50). The author, a musician, has here reviewed in great detail the life and works of this celebrated composer. He spent two years in Vienna searching at first hand for facts that would rationalize the seemingly inconsistent life of his subject. A sensational portion of this bulky volume is that in which Mr. Schauffler, not a little under the spell of Viennese psychiatry, attempts to find in Brahms a mother-complex through which he was prevented, altho lavishly indulging himself in casual affairs, from entering into a perfect union with a woman. His loss in this respect, says the author, was music's gain, since what he might have given to a wife and children he bestowed richly on his art.

R. H. Schauffler

* * *

An Elephant Up a Tree. By Hendrik Willem van Loon (New York: Simon and Schuster; $2). "And only man is vile" is the moral of this book of drawings and texts by a gamin of American letters. An elephant is sent by his tribe in Africa to learn the wisdom of the white race, especially in America. He concluded the report of his findings with this: "Be it resolved that we elephants remain elephants forever."

* * *

I, the Tiger. By Manuel Komroff (New York: Coward, McCann Company; $2). Singularly, a tiger is sent forth with the ulterior motive of discovering what is wrong with mankind. We learn that man "is cruel without cause or reason. He is not only cruel to those he hates, but the strange fact is that he is just as cruel to those he loves." An entertaining book but hardly profound.

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On the Screen

René Clair, the most distinguished of French motion-picture directors, is one of the great men of the cinema. His triumphant photoplays, "Sous Les Toits de Paris," "Le Million" and, the finest of them all, "A Nous La Liberte," stand among the genuine classics of the films. Now M. Clair, who has tried cheerful sentiment in "Sous Les Toits," farce in "Le Million," and brilliant social satire in "A Nous La Liberte," gives up some of his adventurousness and returns to the quiet romantic mood of his earliest success in the new work called **Quatorze Juillet** ("Fourteenth of July"). It is true that the latest of the Clair offerings is not being particularly courageous in its efforts. Instead of going in for the new and exciting field of scornful social criticism, it plays reasonably safe and once more tries out the mood of amiable sentimentality. Its story of the romance between a flower girl and a handsome taxi-driver is managed directly and sincerely, without any sophisticated pretense at mockery. In addition, there is a certain formlessness about the film, wherein it darts back and forth between comedy and drama.

Noticing these two widely separated moods and the apparently careless way in which the film wanders about between them, skeptics have suggested that M. Clair has lost all sense of form. Realizing that the story involved is a slight one, and that it possesses nothing of the significant import of "A Nous La Liberte," critics have declared that the eminent Frenchman was falling back on mere simplicity, where he should have been going ahead with witty profundity.

In answer to the first charge it should be said that the director has not lost his sense of unity. The only thing is that Paris, rather than a dramatic mood, supplies the central unity of the work. In reply to the latter attack, it should be said that the work, even if it is not as ambitious as it should be, is one of the loveliest, most enchanting motion-pictures of its time.

That, in addition to the delightful playing of the heroine, Annabella, and the beautiful villainess, Pola Illery, is enough to make a screen play which will bring joy even to those who are not so sure that they are French enthusiasts. **(AAAA)**

CHART

AAAA

Dinner at Eight, The Private Life of Henry VIII, The Patriots (Russian), Morning Glory, Quatorze Juillet, *Berkeley Square, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1.

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Footlight Parade, The Solitaire Man, Qui Viva Mexico, Wild Boys of the Road, The Emperor Jones, Penthouse, Another Language, Bombshell, *Too Much Harmony, *The Man Who Dared, *Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case.

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AAA—Recommended films
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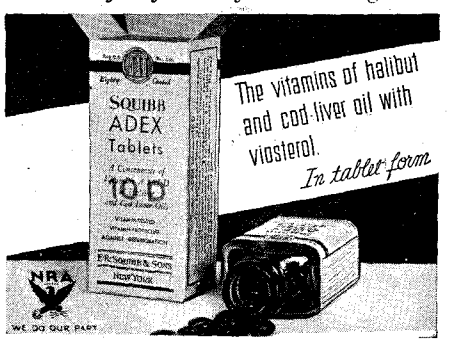
To build good general resistance, begin with Squibb Adex tablets at once. Take them *every day.* At any reliable drug store.



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The Popularity of Badminton

Recently, the British *Badminton Gazette* reported to the New York Club that its records showed over a quarter of a million active players of the game in the British Isles.

Like polo, and another pastime of less repute, it is an old Army game. Fostered by officers in India, the war brought about its amazing spread. Soldiers in leave-areas were taught the game, because it was easy to set up and start. They took it back to all parts of the British Isles, Canada, and Australia. The very fact that a magazine exclusively devoted to the game is published six months in the year is evidence of the interest. Aside from the British *Badminton Gazette,* there is published at Melbourne, Australia, *The Feathered Pill.* These publications appear in each country during the months when the game is played indoors.

Experienced players consider only the indoor game, and the use of the light, cork shuttlecock. Since the light shuttle is impossible in a wind, outdoor play is rather limited to a well-sheltered, lighted court. Many summer nights are still, and two powerful electric bulbs raised about fifteen feet above the net posts make outdoor play possible after dark, but scheduled tournaments have to be arranged indoors.

Tennis in the Making

Historic ground in the park of Lullingstone Castle, owned by the same family ever since 1522, was recently sold for building sites. There Disraeli's Chief Whip, Sir William Hart Dyke, laid down the first modern lawn-tennis court, sixty years ago.

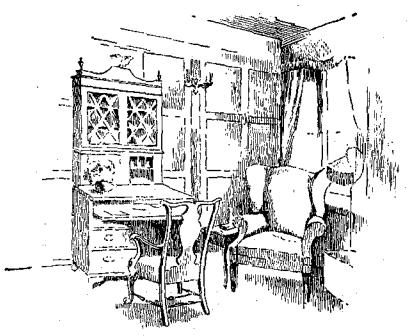
Tho indoor tennis, the original game, is vastly older, lawn-tennis itself was then new, and Major Wingfield, its inventor, called it Sphairistike. As *Tit-Bits* (London) reminds us, "Sir William, Julian Marshall, and J. M. Heathcote drew up the first set of rules in the pavilion at Lord's, and those have never been materially altered. Sir William's chief difficulty was to determine where to place the service line, so as to avoid giving a tall player an advantage over a short one."

Still further items of tennis history are recalled. "A covered ball was first used in 1875. In 1882 the introduction of volleying led to an alteration in the height of the net. The Lawn Tennis Association was formed in 1888. The Wimbledon championship tournament was first held in 1877."

Football Scouts

Will Henry of the Los Angeles *Times* has been made peevish by the football scouts, who practically crowd newspaper men out of the press boxes at football games.

"Most of 'em are ex-players, who weigh 200 pounds in condition, and considerably more than that now that their systems are clogged up with hotel and dining-car grub and inside information," he writes. "They sometimes work in pairs—like policemen, comedians and second-story workers do—and that means more space."



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Football Campaign at Half-Way Mark

By George Trevor

Contemplating the 1933 football campaign from the vantage-point of the half-way house, the outstanding development has been the poor showing of the once invincible "Fighting Irish" of South Bend.

The mind is staggered by the thought of a Notre Dame team able to win only one of its first four games. Two defeats in succession, both humiliating shut-outs, have put horny-handed Hunk Anderson "on the spot." With defeats anticipated at the hands of Purdue, U. S. C., Army, and perhaps Northwestern, Notre Dame foresees a new coaching deal next fall.

A grand line tutor under Rockne, Hunk Anderson apparently lacks that peculiar magnetism required to weld a bunch of impressionable boys into a rhythmic, cohesive eleven. While they conscientiously strive to do his bidding, there is a subconscious undercurrent of resentment against Anderson's top-sergeant brand of vocalizing.

Hunk misses the human touch, the personality of Rockne. Youngsters would "take it" from Rock. They suffer Hunk's reprimands less cheerfully. He is miscast as a head coach.

Who's afraid of the big, bad Wolverine? That's simple, Mr. Disney—Everybody unfortunate enough to be on Michigan's schedule. Coach Kipke has added a nifty running attack to the time-honored "punt, pass, and prayer" trinity, and to-day the victors' song resounds louder than ever.

If Michigan is to be stopped by anybody, which seems unlikely, Minnesota might be the team to work the upset. At this writing, however, the Wolverines look like the best eleven in the entire country. Where else can you find a line to match that huge, mobile, savage-hitting Michigan barrier, bounded by a pair of dynamic ends like Petoskey and Ward, and buttressed by a moving center of Chuck Bernard's amazing range?

Purdue and Minnesota rank close behind Michigan for Big Ten laurels. Noble Kizer seems to have the Rockne-shift offense clicking at Purdue, where a trip-hammer line screens a nifty collection of ball-carriers, headed by Duane Purvis and Fred Hecker.

Like Purdue, Minnesota has worked up momentum after a slow start. Bernie Bierman, recalled from Tulane, has at last injected a dash of Chile con carne into the usually sluggish Swedes. Against Pittsburgh and Iowa they gave a zippy imitation of a Southern team with an urge to go places.

Pug Lund and "After-you-my-dear" Alphonse run with the gay abandon of Dixie half-backs. No longer does Minnesota resemble a ponderous steam-roller stalling near the goal-line.

Perhaps the neatest trick of the campaign was that which saw West Point's reserve team of 1932 metamorphosized overnight into the Army Varsity of 1933. While Lieut. Gar Davidson is nominally in control, Earl Blaik has been the real head coach at West Point for many seasons. Blaik has fashioned a versatile, high-voltage eleven, built around the bullet passes, angled kicks, and scissors-striding dashes of Cadet Jack Buckler from Waco, Texas.

Aggressively drilled by line tutor Ellinger, a comparatively light Army line packs the fastest charge in the East, if not in the nation. The Cadets got the jump on Yale's big line-men and kept them back on their heels all afternoon.

If the Cadets can get by a Notre Dame eleven, which may realize its latent potentialities on December 2, they should finish the season undefeated, a record equaled at West Point only by the 1916 team of Oliphant-Vidal fame.

The writer understands that Athletic Director Bingham of Harvard, impelled by Crimson graduate opinion, is considering severing relations with the West Point unless the Military Academy adopts the three-year eligibility rule.

With a few exceptions, this is an off-year on Eastern gridirons. Mediocre teams are the rule, Harvard, Yale, Brown, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Navy, Columbia and Dartmouth being represented by fair-to-middling elevens.

Princeton has vast possibilities, tho Crisler's sophomores are still crude and prone to jittery spells. If they can keep their feet on the ground and avoid tightening up like a nervous golfer, they should go through undefeated.

Despite a 7—3 defeat by Minnesota, Pittsburgh is probably the strongest Eastern eleven. Operating behind a wide-ranging, hard-hitting line, such gifted backs as Sebastian, Weisenbaugh, O'Dell, Matesic and Weinstock are well equipped to exploit the Warner wingback hocus-pocus. They swamped Navy and cut down Notre Dame for the second-year running.

Yale, handicapped by subnormal line material and an abnormal crop of knee injuries, has been making heavy weather under its unseasoned young coach, Reg Root.

Harvard, held for downs in seven tries from the Holy Cross one-yard line, and tied by Dartmouth on a long run from scrimmage, rates only "so-so."

Out on the Pacific coast, Southern California, well below its 1932 standard, manages to stick in the saddle. It took a sixty-five-yard sprint by "Cotton" Warburton to keep the Trojans from being unhorsed by the California Bears. That pinch-hit run, launched from Howard Jones's famous mouse-trap cutback off tackle, ran the U. S. C. string to twenty-seven games without a defeat.

While the general level of class is high on the Pacific slope, the teams are so evenly matched that defense holds the ascendency over attack. It now appears hat U. S. C. will muddle through to the title.

All things considered, the football strength of the nation is concentrated in the Middle West this fall, a grouping which embraces a powerful Nebraska team.

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bedroom, dining-room, living-room.—"E. V.," New-York City.—According to the principles enunciated by F. Horace Teall, the words *living-room* and *dining-room* are correctly written with a hyphen, for in the first instance the term designates a room in which persons live, and in the second, the room in which persons dine.

The literary record of the terms *bedroom, dining-room,* and *living-room* are as follows: *Bedroom* was used by Shakespeare in act ii, sc. 2, of "Midsummer Night's Dream," in the year 1590, with a hyphen and written *bed-roome.* Not until 1859 was the term printed as a solid word, and then it was so used by Macaulay in his "History of England" (V. 73): "The gentlemen of the retinue were thrust into a single *bedroom.*" From that date until the present time the word *bedroom* has been printed as a solid word.

The word *dining-room* dates from 1601, at which time the term was written as two words and was so used by Holland in his work on Pliny (II. p. 481). By 1661 the term advanced to the dignity of a hyphen, and was printed hyphenated in Gowley's "Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy": "A large and pleasant *dining-room,* within the hall, for the professors to eat in." Twenty years later the hyphen was omitted by Jordan in "London's Joy" (1681): "London's the *dining room* of Christendom." By the time Queen Anne ascended the throne of England, the hyphen was restored, and is to be found in English literature from 1702 to the present time.

The term *living-room* is of much later date, but when introduced was used with a hyphen exactly as were living-house, living-place (*living-room*), and living-wagon. The earliest reference to *living-room* is in *Greenhouse Comp.* (1825) (I, p. 9): "*No living-room* should depend for its ventilation on such of its windows as may communicate with a green-house." The following is to be found in the "Illustrated London News" for March 1, 1884, p. 209, col. 2: "From all the *living-rooms,* glimpses were obtainable of soft green hills and white cottages."

In each one of these instances, the room referred to is a room in which certain things are done, and the explanation of the use of *bedroom* as a solid word is that the term, once two words, designated a room in which a bed was set for persons to sleep in.

submerge, submerse.—"A. B.," Flushing, N. Y.—These words are derived from the same source and have no difference in meaning. Both mean, "to place or plunge under water." In botanical parlance, however, it is customary to speak of an aquatic plant as *submersed.* Otherwise, the verb *submerse* is rarely employed.

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The Automobile of the Future

Increased Speed, It Is Expected, Will Result From Stream-Lined Body Design Rather Than From Greater Power

What kind of contrivance will the automobile of the future be? Probably it will bear little resemblance to present cars.

Among the most radical innovations predicted by engineers is the adoption of full stream-lining. The body will approach the shape of a huge drop of water, with the big end forward. Another change will be placing the engine in the rear.

Many engineers also believe that the trend will be toward simpler control, with more and more operations reduced to an automatic basis. Austin M. Wolf, New York automotive engineer, recently pointed out in *Machine Design* (Cleveland, Ohio) that the ideal control would be a steering-wheel, plus a single lever with the combined functions of the present starter, throttle, clutch, gear-shift and brake.

He pictured the single lever as governing the starting of the engine when not running; the forward progress of the car when moved in one direction beyond the "neutral" center, and reverse when moved to the other side of the center. The brakes would be applied automatically as the lever approaches neutral from either direction, and would be held "on" at center. All adjustments or settings not concerned with control of direction and speed would be automatic.

Great progress, said Mr. Wolf, has already been made toward this ideal; hence we may expect that automobile driving a few years hence will be almost automatic.

Almost—but never completely. Varying conditions of traffic and roadway will always require some intervention by the operator. Moreover, many drivers would not be content with completely automatic operation, even in the matter of gearshift. It would rob motoring of the pleasure some derive from guiding a powerful machine through the maze of traffic and "getting away" quickly by dextrous manipulation of the gears at intersections.

Mr. Wolf has revealed that experiments are being made to develop completely gearless transmissions of infinitely variable ratio. Various forms have already been devised, but are too costly, heavy or bulky. The present trend is toward gear transmissions in which the reverse and low speeds are under manual control, with automatic shifting for second and third. The Reo transmission, introduced this year, is of somewhat different type, in that it consists really of two two-speed transmissions in series, together with a centrifugally-operated clutch which operates one of the transmissions—the rear one—while the gears on the other are shifted manually by a knob on the instrument board.

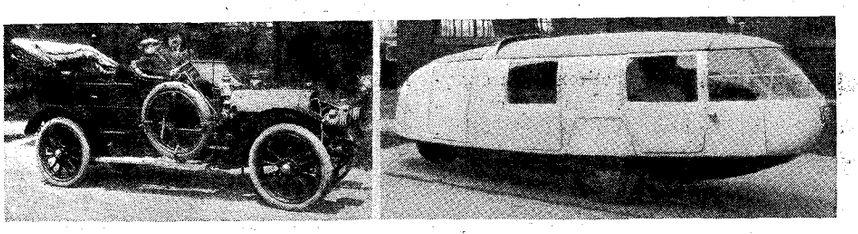
More rapid adoption of the various improvements suggested by engineers is being retarded by the likes and dislikes of the public. Nevertheless, we may expect some radical changes in the near future, with more to come as rapidly as buyers are ready for them.

According to Harold F. Blanchard, technical editor of *Motor* (New York), it is almost certain that one important manufacturer will bring out a car with independently sprung wheels in 1934. Other manufacturers are likely to follow the lead in 1935. Also, it is expected that there will be a gradual increase in tire size in years to come, with reduction in pressure, especially in the lighter weight cars.

Stream-lining in cars of the near future will probably become increasingly radical, but the completely stream-lined car with engine in the rear is not expected to appear in 1934, except in experimental models. Mr. Blanchard said in a communication to THE LITERARY DIGEST that stream-lining next year will be more or less along the lines of the Pierce-Arrow special body exhibited this year at the New York Automobile Show.

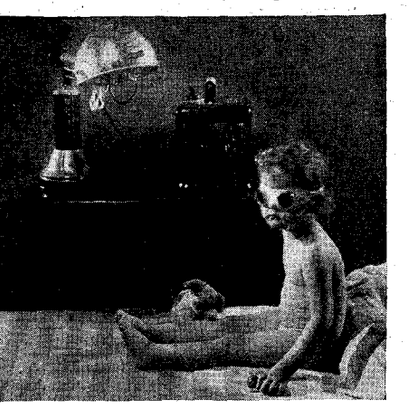
The trend toward increasing speed will probably continue, Mr. Blanchard believes, but the maximum road speeds will be reached at some point near 100 miles an hour. Racing cars, of course, now travel at higher rates, but road conditions and the difficulty of control will be determining factors for amateur drivers. It is doubtful that the power will be materially increased above what it now is, but the effect of stream-lining will be to increase speed, since much power is consumed in overcoming wind-resistance with body designs as they are to-day.

Will there be a change in the number of wheels? Sterling Burgess and Buckmaster Fuller, automotive engineers, think a three-wheel arrangement more maneuverable than four, and incorporated this feature into their experimental ultra-stream-lined Dymaxion—the car which upset during a fast drive in Chicago recently. This car had the engine in the rear, mounted over the single wheel. It was guided by the rear wheel; the major part of the load was on the two wheels at the front.



WHAT WILL BE THE NEXT STEP?

Left, a car which commanded respect in its day. Right, the Dymaxion, experimental, ultra-stream-lined car built by Sterling Burgess and Buckmaster Fuller



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The Week in Business Summarized

Stabilization of Relations Among the Currencies of England, France and the United States Must Be the Aim, Is View Generally Held

By Endicott G. Rich

MONETARY developments continue to overshadow all other factors which customarily find reflection in the trend of business, this time throwing a shade so dense that business must grope its way along for the time being. Scarcely any two among the authorities usually looked to for a lucid interpretation of conditions, agree on the prospect presented by President Roosevelt's venture into the world's gold market. In Europe, internationally famous economists and financial authorities profess themselves equally bewildered.

The Administration's purpose—to raise the domestic price level—and its strategy—to accomplish this by reducing the dollar's value in international exchange—are apparent to all. Perplexity comes from the belief, held by many, that the latter effect can not be produced by Mr. Roosevelt's methods and the conviction that, even if this were feasible, it would not have the result desired.

While awaiting developments in what it considers at best as pure experiment, informed opinion here is of two minds as to the outcome.

The President has taken his first really radical step toward inflation. As soon as the nation will stand another dose, we shall get it. Mr. Roosevelt must compromise as he goes along, and the rubber dollar is a compromise. Under pressure from the farm area, and in the hope of forestalling action after January 3, when the Congress convenes, he is grasping at inflation and price control through gold manipulation to better business conditions, "a policy which will surely win in the long run."

Natural Trend

So Babson's Reports epitomize what may be called the optimistic view. It should be added, however, that there is coupled with this forecast of successful outcome, a reminder that natural forces have been definitely exhibiting an upward trend. In other words, we are on the upgrade anyhow.

A less qualified expression of faith is offered in the statement that the "present volume of business activity approximates that of the middle of May, and is far above the lows of March. In fact, to-day's volume would be considered very encouraging if it had been reached by a gradual improvement instead of the too-sharp rise followed by inevitable correction."

The Literary Digest's curve of the Course of Business registered 64.76 per cent. of normal for the third week in October, and approximately sixty-one in the middle of last May. The fall has been practically continuous from a high point of above eighty-two at the end of last July. Nevertheless, the index is still some 20 per cent. above the low point of around fifty-two in last March.

If this relative aspect of the condition of business be kept in mind, the fulminations of William Randolph Hearst, James S. Beck, and others who have made themselves spokesmen for that division of public opinion openly critical of the Administration's methods, lose effectiveness in carrying conviction. Nevertheless they express a view which appears to be gathering, rather than losing, adherents.

Either their numbers are growing, or there is less reticence in airing their opinions among those who believe that the recovery movement is at a critical point in its career. The complaints that the functioning of the National Recovery Administration has disrupted industry, raised costs without compensating additions to income, and fostered labor unrest by holding out false hopes, are old ones. So are the charges that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has failed to meet expectations, and that credit-expansion efforts through various governmental agencies have failed to resuscitate business activity.

To these are now added the charge that the Administration is frankly showing itself inimical to capitalism and retarding a return of prosperity by the erection of elaborate barriers against possible future abuses. Among these are listed such governmental activities as price-fixing, production-control schemes, direct competition by the Government with utility companies, criticisms of high profits in some industries and attempts to reduce salaries in others, dictation of corporation policies toward union labor and a tendency to "squeeze" certain businesses between production costs and allowed selling prices.

"Reform of capitalistic abuses is not only desirable but essential in the end," said Moody's Investors' Service, as spokesman for holders of this view. "But the fact is that, by setting up in advance elaborate barriers against possible future abuses, these steps have paralyzed much of the human initiative which is immediately essential to recovery, for the sake of possible social benefits in the rather distant future.

Of Vital Concern

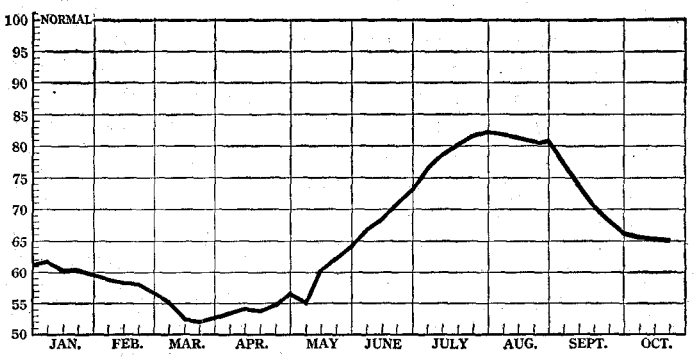
"The profit-seeking motive is the real business of capitalistic society, but this motive is being interfered with by overzealous administration of the New Deal. It would be of vital interest, not merely to 'big business,' but to the farmers, small manufacturers, merchants and investors throughout the country—in fact, to every American—to have the Government declare just what it intends to do with the capitalistic basis of economy in this country. The country is in need of a consistent basic economic and social policy."

And, added Moody's, the present Administration has received no mandate to displace the existing capitalistic economy.

The opinion that private capital must be encouraged to activity before real progress toward recovery can be made is held almost unanimously among economists and financial observers, and much support is found for the views Moody's has presented. Meantime, however, the belief persists that no measure can be effective in reviving the private investment market until the dollar is firmly established upon some base. For this reason business is keeping a close watch upon European developments with the feeling that a clue to the dollar's future will first be apparent abroad.

The collapse of the Daladier government in France over budgetary economies has strengthened the belief that the franc can not much longer cling to gold. France, off that standard, will adopt a totally different attitude than that disclosed at present, toward our venture into gold manipulation. England, too, may be counted upon for some change of view if American purchases of gold should exert an unfavorable effect upon sterling.

Business is not trying to forecast what the positions of England and France may become. Even so-called experts in foreign exchange are not in agreement over this question. But business feels that whatever happens, the course followed must be one aimed at some stabilization of relations among the three major currencies involved and stabilization is what business wants.



THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to end of third week in October

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Some Depression-Proof Rail Securities

In these days it is interesting to have attention called to types of securities that have remained practically unaffected by the depression. Two investment analysts writing in the New York *Herald Tribune* have spoken of the almost perfect record of guaranteed stocks and equipment-trust certificates, which are, with but few exceptions, railroad obligations. Since the outstanding amounts are small and the market correspondingly "thin," these securities are not suitable for ordinary trading. But, it was stated, they are almost in a class by themselves when it comes to actual safety. Income is fixed and limited, but both are certificates of proprietorship interest, the holder being in the position of an owner of leased property, and it is generally true that such property is essential to the proper functioning of the (lessee) railroad.

After listing the more important securities of these two types, the writers, Messrs. G. T. Cartinhour and M. Wyman Nance, called attention to the record of the guaranteed stocks:

"No guaranteed stocks outstanding in the hands of the public are in default. What other type of corporate fixed-income-bearing investment can boast equal distinction?"

A chief reason for this strength is that the leased lines are absolutely essential to the operations of the leasing railroad, while the lease rental is an extremely small item in the lessee's total fixed charges.

When it comes to equipment trusts, out of thirteen railrods now bankrupt only two are now in default as to both principal and interest on equipment-trust securities outstanding. Seven roads in receivership have not been obliged to default in either principal or interest. And with regard to equipment-trust obligations of the stronger railroads, "there is not the least cause for misgiving, nor has there been."

The Effect of NRA on Common Stocks

The purchaser of common stocks now has another element to consider—the effect of the NRA. In general, common stocks go up under the influence of inflation. But "it is apparent that NRA will tend to diminish profits from business and thereby mitigate the full effect of inflation on most securities," according to William Wren Hay in *Barron's Weekly*. It is therefore necessary to discover what groups in industry are likely to "make profits faster than labor and legislators could appropriate them."

After a detailed analysis of various types of corporations, the writer came to the conclusion that "some will be handicapped more than others, that profit margins for a few may be obliterated by the added costs under NRA while others will continue to reward their stockholders." After all—

"What the ordinary investor is seeking now is protection of purchasing power, and this may be found, in the next few years, only in carefully selected industrial common stocks of sound concerns which can overcome the influence of NRA.

"In the long run, it appears as tho enterprises in fast-growing or new markets would fare best as to profits. In view of conditions that make almost any employment of capital highly speculative, new industries are particularly attractive at this time, in spite of the risk attached to selecting a producer that would survive to be highly profitable."

Forgotten Bank Deposits

It is hard to believe that there are thousands of people who leave small or large deposits in the bank, and then never turn up to call for them. The bankers do not get the money, and they make every effort to locate the owners. They would be only too glad to find them. As John Peel wrote in the New York *World-Telegram*, "it's hardly a function of a bank to turn itself into a Missing Persons Bureau."

New York State banking laws require banks of the State to try to find "lost depositors." This is done through newspaper advertising and by mail. Many lost depositors are discovered by sheer accident. It is quite wrong, said one banker quoted by Mr. Peel, "to suppose that all the owners of unclaimed deposits are dead."

It seems that many New Yorkers advertised in the list of lost depositors are quite unaware that they have money coming to them. According to the writer in the New York daily, "failure to balance properly their accounts is one reason; far from believing that a bank owes them more money than its accounts show, they often check themselves out as short."

Debt as Opportunity

A few weeks ago there was quoted in these columns the warning to young men by a veteran newspaper writer that "debt is always danger." There is another side to this question of debt, and another counsel than that of safety. William Feather in his column in the New York *Evening Post's* financial section remarked that most people when they give advice urge caution, and that is why "successful business men usually act first and then consult bankers and lawyers." And so as an illustration of the attitude of the enterprising business man, Mr. Feather quoted a statement made many years ago by Louis F. Swift, the packer, to a group of his employees:

"Boys, I am going to give you some advice that will surprize you. Get into debt and dig out. I know this is contrary to what you are usually told, but my judgment, backed by experience, is that this is one of the best ways of getting ahead. Do not deprive yourselves of the things you want and ought to have because you can not pay cash down. Get yourself a home, furnish it decently, and do other things that will tend to your comfort."

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

"Private Money Mongering"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It seems to me that unless we misread or ignore entirely the handwriting on the walls of human history, the hour has struck for the total abolition of all forms of private money mongering. Money is nothing but a common carrier; a public utility; a tool by which all other businesses must be carried on. Private banking is wholly indefensible from every possible viewpoint.

If a half-dozen carpenters suddenly tired of carpenter work and imagined that all they need do to secure to themselves all the profits in the nation due to carpentering was to acquire in one heap all the carpenter tools in existence, they would suddenly find, not only the entire stream of carpentering dried up, but also that their own monopolistic heap of carpenter tools had started steadily to rust down. This is the thing that has occurred to private banking. We ask that, in this opportune hour, the Federal Government take over the entire banking function: loan money at 1 per cent. interest plus 1 per cent. bookkeeping charges, and see to it that every human being has access to capital on exactly the same terms; no matter whether $50 is wanted as capital for a peanut stand—or $5,000,000 for building a new steamship.

R. C. Jackson.

Los Angeles, Calif.

"NRA Ballyhoo"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I have been a reader of The Literary Digest for many years, but there is one question I wish to ask your editorial staff: Why, oh, why do you continue to fill your pages with NRA ballyhoo? The whole nation is tired of reading and hearing this wornout question discussed. Start a war in Mexico, or somewhere, but for heaven's sake, stop so much of this NRA propaganda. We are tired of it.

Robert M. Hardie.

Wolf Mountain, N. C.

The Digest's Radio Test

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I know that thousands of your readers will be glad that you are giving them an opportunity to express their wishes concerning radio programs. To many of the owners of receiving sets this will be more important than some of the straw votes you have taken.

If there are any two things on the American continent which need improving, they are the movies and our radio programs. If your efforts lead to distinct improvement of the programs which come over the air, you will certainly have contributed much to America's entertainment and toward opening many sets which are now closed by reason of the rah! rah! that comes over the air.

D. Coalson.

Brownwood, Tex.

[To be tabulated, all coupons in The Digest's radio test, announced in our last issue, must be mailed not later than November 15.—Ed.]

Gangster Films in a Mexican Crime

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—This in comment on Mr. Jack Cohn's letter in defense of gangster films:

A mining company operating in Mexico, seventy miles from the railroad, had its payroll coin sent out by plane. As the flight began at daylight, the money was delivered the evening before and guarded by a watchman.

A gang, led by a man well known to the watchman, who was thus put off his guard, attacked the place, murdered the man, and made off with the money. They were caught.

It was ascertained that prior to the crime the leader educated his helpers for the parts they were to play by a two-weeks' course in gangster films at the local cinema.

F. Wheaton Smith.

Inde, Mexico.

Buying Now to Avert Inflation

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—If I do not want fiat money inflation, with its proven disaster, how can I help to prevent such a national curse?

I suggest that each reader, especially the housewife, can assist in preventing it by the following method of helping to make the NRA a sure success, and thus making fiat-money issuance unnecessary: Buy in advance to the extent of supplies for one week, two, three and upwards to three months, of non-perishables you prefer for the home table, applying, when so doing, the Blue Eagle program in making such purchases.

The cash to the grocers would be passed on to wholesalers for new goods to refill empty shelves, thence to manufacturers, thence to farmers for raw material foods, and the backward swing from the farmers, with their purchasing power thus increased, would be enlarged orders for industrial goods.

William Edward Russell.

Cumberland, Md.

Youth's Demand for Jobs

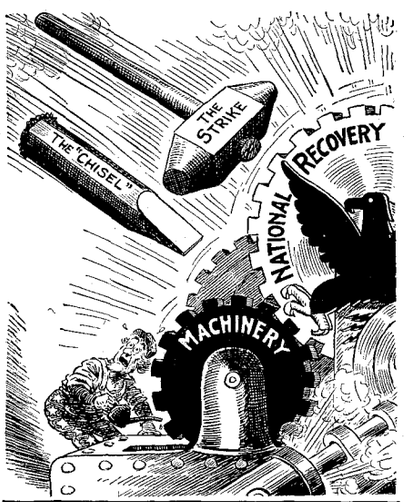
To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—On page eighteen of the October 7 issue of The Literary Digest was published an article entitled, "The Problem of Unemployed Youth," with which I feel justified in disagreeing and making my grievance known. The article appears to express the thoughts of Mr. H. E. Bullis.

Recent college graduates most certainly must be classified as "unemployed persons," even tho they have never been employed. I speak for myself, because I belong to that rank. We are mature individuals, and most of us are at least twenty-one years of age. We are fitted and trained to take up our life work, carry on this civilization, and advance it to new heights. In order to keep from starving and freezing to death, a great many of us need jobs as badly as some of the older people whom Mr. Bullis would employ in preference to us. We should not be asked to sacrifice our youth to age in times of depression, for in normal times a person past forty or fifty years of age is not wanted in business or industry unless he has reached an executive position. The college graduates embody the people of the highest mental abilities who are willing to work and carry on the race with children of the same type. We should not be asked to step aside, live abnormal lives, and give the available jobs to middle-aged, inefficient people of low mental capacity, many of whom have no more lofty ideals than to populate the country with large families of children of the same mentality, drink up their pay envelops, or squander them in some other foolish way.

To the proponents of the theory that youth should work gratis, the sole compensation being experience gained, I would reply from experience. In the early summer to offers of my services gratis the reply was, "We can not take you on as we have found that people working for no monetary remuneration slow up our production too much." Later, to similar offers, I was greeted with, "We have signed the NRA Code, and therefore must pay a minimum wage. We can not take you on without paying you. When we need more help we will hire an experienced person."

As a partial solution to this unemployment problem, I believe that it is no more than just for the people who would be comfortably fixed financially without jobs, to forget their selfishness, retire, let the others move up on the ladder to success, and make room for the unemployed at the bottom. By these I mean people who have a comfortable living income from bank accounts, bonds, stocks, etc., people entitled to pensions who will not take them and are still holding positions, also employed wives whose husbands have jobs that pay enough so that the family can live comfortably.

Rochester, N. Y. Hobart H. DaBoll.



SUBSTITUTING FOR THE MONKEY-WRENCH!

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*

The Chiseler

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The chiseler of to-day, with his blubbering complaints and evasion of plain duty, is a meaner skunk than the war profiteer. He is, in short, a traitor!

The measures promulgated by NRA—in its superb war against the forces that have brought us nearly to ruin—are indisputably sound. Failure of these measures to restore employment, purchasing power and adequate commerce can result only in consequence of hedging and chiseling on a national scale.

If our revered business men, as a class, are too stupid, too greedy and untrustworthy to put their efforts behind NRA (even for preservation of their figurative necks), then we had better know it right now.

Sanford Bevan Townsend.

Milwaukee, Wis.

The Articles on Hitler

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The articles on Adolf Hitler by Mr. Stanley High, appearing in The Literary Digest, are unusually timely and informative. I hope the readers of The Digest may have the opportunity of reading a great many more articles along this line.

Abingdon, Va. J. Earl Gilbreath.

A Correction

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—A recheck of our figures [in a letter on the cost of trucking published last week] shows the State Highway License should read $60.60 instead of $91.60, thus making the total taxes $887.10 instead of $917.10 as given, and likewise the percentage of taxation is changed from 13.6 per cent. to 13.1 per cent.

C. P. Jameson, President,
Inland Waterways Transportation Co.

Georgetown, S. C.

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Fifteen Years After the Armistice

(Continued from page 6)

Germany by the neighbors whose lives her purposes endanger.

In either case the war will be general. If it should arise over the question of Austria, Italy would be obliged to stand with France. If it should come about by reason of German aggression on the Rhine, Britain would be bound to stand with France. If it should come about over a German attack in the Polish Corridor, France and Poland would bear the brunt, with the Czechs bound to support the French. In no event is Soviet Russia likely to intervene directly, but Red hostility to Hitler will certainly preclude any Russian attack upon Poland at war with Germany.

There is the present European situation in a nutshell. German purpose envisages an extension of German territory and population which would mean the creation of a German State capable of dominating the Continent. The avowed purpose of the German National-Socialists is to exercise that domination. As a consequence, the rest of Europe will follow its traditional course, draw together in alliances and coalitions, as it did against Napoleon and Louis XIV. War may come to-day or not for a decade, but the dream of organized peace has for the time being become a dream and nothing more.

While Germany was still republican there was at least a remote hope that a peace of understanding between the Reich and its neighbors would be possible. But the German people have cast aside the republic as the French in 1830 thrust out the Bourbons, because the post-war régime had become the symbol of national defeat and humiliation. Germany wants peace still, but the sole terms on which she will consent to peace are terms which would be as fatal to other peoples as those of Versailles were to her.

On the fifteenth anniversary of Armistice Day, then, America must recognize that a new European war has become inevitable, and that while the conflict may long be postponed, the reasons for the postponement will be military, not moral. The League of Nations, which was founded upon the assumption that all peoples after the experience of 1914-18 were equally prepared to sacrifice their national ambitions upon the altar of international peace, has failed because all nations, beginning with the United States, have demonstrated that they were equally unwilling to do anything of the sort.

For a decade and a half the American people have nourished the illusion that peace, disarmament and kindred questions were moral and economic, but not political. From Harding to Roosevelt every President has refused to engage American responsibility and yet imagined that he could exert American influence. But European peace has always been a political question. It has always turned upon the eventual menace to European independence immanent in disproportionate German strength. It has, in fact, always remained what it has been since the sixteenth century, when the European States system took modern form. Thus Europe has remained Europe, and the American notion that the World War had modified it and made it receptive of American ideas has always been mistaken.

If the United States is to escape involvement in the next war, as it did not escape it in the last, it is of primary importance for Americans to perceive that the issue of the new, like the old, conflict will be balance of power against hegemony, and, within limits, the substitution of German for French leadership on the Continent. Germany under Hitler is now in the situation of France when Louis XIV and Napoleon were tempted to strive for domination. Europe now, as before, is preparing to meet that challenge. The first line of defense, which was the League, has collapsed. The next, which is a system of alliances, is taking form. When that loses its efficacy, war will result. America can still be a belligerent, it can not now by any stretch of circumstances be a peacemaker. That is the American situation, also in a nutshell.

Air—Arch-Foe of Speed

An energetic Dutchman named Van Hout and a lively Frenchman named Richard have broken the world's record for one hour's unpaced cycling on a track. Within the hour, Van Hout rode twenty-seven miles and 1,237 yards. Richard rode twenty-seven miles and 1,347 yards. The record thus broken had stood for nineteen years.

"Among the cycling public," remarked Mr. B. W. Best, "some may begin to reflect that they have heard of cyclists covering as much as seventy-six miles an hour. They may wonder what it all means.

"The answer is that it is quite true that a cyclist has ridden seventy-six miles, 504 yards, but this was not unpaced. On the contrary, the cyclist rode close behind a motor-cyclist, whose machine was fitted with a large wind-shield.

"The machine and its rider literally pushed the air out of the way for the cyclist who rode behind. More, it created a partial vacuum, and to this extent the cyclist was actually sucked along."

The lesson, as Mr. Best observed in *Answers* (London) "is that the cyclist's greatest hindrance is air resistance," and "the factor of air resistance increases enormously as the speed increases. That is why, altho you find it so much harder to ride at fifteen miles an hour after going at ten miles an hour, another five miles on top of the fifteen does not mean merely a similar increase in effort.

"It requires approximately twice as much effort to ride at fifteen miles an hour as at ten miles an hour, and about twice as much again to ride at twenty miles an hour! For air resistance increases, not in the same ratio as the speed, but as the square of the speed."

This accounts for the enormous difficulty that Van Hout and Richard had to overcome in increasing the speed record when it was already at or near twenty-seven miles an hour.

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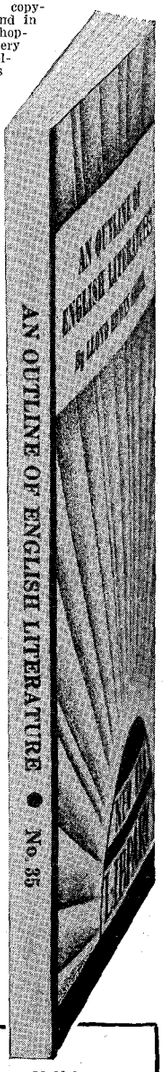

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Did She Ever Prove It On His Ear?—WIFE—"I can't decide whether to go to a palmist or to a mind-reader."

HUSBAND—"Go to a palmist. It's obvious that you have a palm."—*Judge.*

Having His Fling.—"I wish to goodness we could go home, mother, but dad wants to stop for three more dances."

"Yes, dear, your father is a trial, isn't he? But, after all, one can be old only once."—*Punch.*

Couldn't Miss Him.—"Waiter, have you forgotten me?"

"Oh, no, sir, you are the stuffed calf's head."—*Cologne Gazette.*

Might Exercise the Goldfish.—"But I couldn't give you enough work to keep you occupied."

"Missus, you'd be surprized wot a little it takes to keep me occupied."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Try Something Classical.—MUSICIAN (after much pressing)—"Well, all right, since you insist. What shall I play?"

HOST—"Anything you like. It is only to annoy the neighbors."—*Buen Humor (Madrid).*

What Price Flint and Steel?—Mrs. Newrich had given the landscape artist carte blanche and he was showing her over the formal garden.

"What is that?" she asked. He told her it was a sundial. "What's a sundial?" He patiently explained how the sun moving through the heavens cast a shadow which is recorded on the dial, indicating the time of day. Mrs. Newrich beamed with interest.

"My goodness," she exclaimed, "these modern inventions! What will they be thinking of next?"—*Montreal Star.*

Little Girl (who has been allowed to stay up with stuffy grown-ups): "May I go to bed, mummie? I'm tired of this night life."

—*The Humorist,* London

Phrases Phrenetical.—

I'd like to bite a great big nick out of
The gabby lout that "gets a kick out of . . ."

What joy, what bliss sublime to kill
The ass who always "gets a thrill . . . "

It would delight me very much
To slay the lad who "gets in touch . . . "

O wad some kindly power abstract us
From human fiends that would "contact" us.

Why don't we have strict laws and fines
Against the phrase, "Along these lines"?

I find I can not share the views
Of gillies ready to "enthuse."

And shall we vote for any mutt
That says he is "a candidut"?

—*T. A. G. in The Carolian (Columbus, O.)*

Who Could Refuse?—

RISKA—KISS

A very pretty wedding was solemnized in the Sacred Heart Church on Tuesday of last week, when George Kiss and Miss Josephine Riska were united in marriage.—*Palmerton (Pa.) Press.*

Kentucky Nature Story.—A colonel of our acquaintance says the Arizona man who was frightened to death by seeing on a trail a rattlesnake which another man also saw was a weakling, and that he has survived seeing in his bedchamber rattlesnakes with horns, when nobody else could see them.—*Louisville Times.*

Big Mobilization.—The manager of a touring theatrical company wired to the proprietor of the theater in a small town where his company was due to appear.

"Would like to hold rehearsal next Monday afternoon at three. Have your stage manager, carpenter, property man, electrician, and all stage hands present at that hour."

Four hours later he received the following reply: "All right. He'll be there."—*Drumheller Mail.*

Lifting the Veil.—The minister advertised for a man-servant and next morning a nicely dressed young man rang the bell.

"Can you start the fire and get breakfast by seven o'clock," asked the minister.

"I guess so," answered the young man.

"Well, can you polish all the silver, wash the dishes and keep the house neat and tidy?"

"Say, parson," said the young fellow, "I came here to see about getting married—but if it's going to be as much work as all that you can count me out right now."—*Tit-Bits.*

Higher Education.—Extract from a letter received by a mother from her daughter at college:

"I realize, mother, that daddy is paying a lot to keep me at school and that I must try and learn something. I am taking up contract."—*Boston Transcript.*

This One Wears Well.—Dora had just returned from Sunday-school, where she had been for the first time.

"What did my little daughter learn this morning?" asked her father.

"That I am a child of Satan," was the beaming reply.—*Watchman-Examiner.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Walking the Ties Is Passé.—Actor, preferably who can drive truck.—*Help Wanted ad in a New York paper.*

Surgical Case.—I am nineteen years old and nine feet five inches tall. Any chance for me to become a six-footer?—*Chicago paper.*

Dauntless Investigator.—And when Tammany challenged him to prove his assertions he gladly died, getting first-hand experience himself.—*Tampa paper.*

Inflation Forever.—Fair visitors should plan their Evening Meal away from the Fair Grounds, Avoiding Turmoil & Confusion and Fair Prices.—*Sign at a Chicago Restaurant.*

High Indorsement.—R. P. C—— was empowered by the board to arrange with the San Francisco mint for the coinage of the tokens, which will bear the inscription "God for sales tax on a 5-cent purchase."—*—San Diego paper.*

'Scat!—Martin Bodker, Washington rancher, with the wire-wrapped cane which has offered him partial protection against electric wives.—*Boston paper.*

Pants on the Loose.—Five Pairs of Prison Uniform Trousers Found in Abandoned Automobile; Nine Are Still at Large.—*Butte (Mont.) paper.*

Worth Noting, Watson.—Adolph P—— is suffering from an injury to his left eye. Mrs. P——'s sister of Ellendale is a guest in their home.—*Wahpeton (N. D.) paper.*

Pointed Persiflage.—At this time Spadavecchia returned to the glacier camp, having avoided starvation by kidding a porcupine with his ice ax.—*Newark (N. J.) paper.*

What the Texan Will Wear. — For Men—Silk, Wool Dresses, in the Basement, $1.99; Polly Ann Wash Dresses, in the Basement, 88c. Polo, Fur Trimmed Coats, in the Basement, $9.95; Famous Park Avenue Mesh Silk Hose, 39c.—*San Antonio paper.*

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